











**A POST-RIOT CALM IN ARGENTINA** — The reopening of markets and distribution of food to the needy in the Buenos Aires area eased the plight of residents suffering under a collapsing economy. But some merchants remained armed in the event of further looting. The death toll from more than a week of unrest rose to 16 Thursday, but officials said the nation generally was quiet.

## Pinochet Agrees to 2 Key Opposition Demands

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SANTIAGO** — President Augusto Pinochet has announced an agreement with the opposition that would make substantial changes in the nation's constitution and smooth the way for a transition to democracy after 16 years of military government.

Left-wing members of the 17-party opposition coalition said they agreed to the changes reluctantly because the revisions would not immediately lift a ban on their parties. But they called the agreement a first step toward democracy.

In announcing the agreement Wednesday in a broadcast address, General Pinochet said the revisions, to be put to a referendum of voters in August, would make it easier to amend the constitution once he handed over power to an

elected civilian president on March 11, 1990.

General Pinochet also said the number of senators to be elected would be increased from 26 to 38, diluting the influence of eight legislators who will be appointed by the armed forces and other branches of government.

Those were two of the key demands of the opposition.

Under the agreement, General Pinochet's right to stay on as commander in chief of the army for another four years after March 1990, a major point of friction with the opposition, will remain unchanged.

The agreement ends several months of negotiations between Interior Minister Carlos Cáceres, Patricio Aylwin, an opposition leader, and Sergio Onofre Jarpa, president

of the largest conservative party, National Renovación.

"The reforms are insufficient but they open the road for an orderly transition to a fully democratic regime," Mr. Aylwin said.

Mr. Aylwin, a Christian Democrat, is the most likely opposition presidential candidate in the election scheduled for Dec. 14.

The opposition had sought the changes to lessen the power of the armed forces under the constitution, which was written by the military government and approved in a disputed 1980 election.

The election in December is mandated by the constitution because General Pinochet lost a popular vote on extending his rule last year.

Voters in October rejected his request for a new eight-year presidential term. He also is barred from seeking a new term in the Decem-

ber election, according to most interpretations of the constitution. The announcements by General Pinochet and Mr. Aylwin culminated months of negotiations. In April Interior Minister Cáceres resigned his post over General Pinochet's resistance to change, but he was reinstated the next day.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Senators Show Soft Spots in Funding Bill

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has a soft spot in his heart for Bratislava, Benjamin Franklin, elephants and Tibet.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, the ranking minority member of the committee, takes a dim view of Ivy Leaguers in the Foreign Service and of Henry A. Kissinger in government. But he, too, likes Tibet.

As a result, the committee's tentative draft of the State Department spending authorization bill for fiscal 1990 calls for reopening the U.S. Consulate in Bratislava, the capital of Czechoslovakia's region of Slovakia. Mr. Pell served as a consular officer in Bratislava 40 years ago.

It also puts in a plug for preservation of Franklin's house in London, seeks to protect elephants with new import controls on ivory, calls for "regional diversity" in recruiting diplomats and tries to nudge Mr. Kissinger off the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The bill makes Tibet a kind of committee protectorate. With the liberal Mr. Pell and conservative Mr. Helms working in rare concert on behalf of the beleaguered fiefdom of China, Tibetans are showered with many small gestures of friendship, ranging from 30 scholarships to Voice of America broadcasts in their native tongue.

The legislation includes some major initiatives, such as a "global environmental protection act" that would allow developing countries to reduce foreign debt in exchange for ecological protections. And it put Congress behind a speedup of

international efforts to phase out ozone-depleting substances.

To the consternation of the State Department, the bill also revisits the Iran-contra affair by attempting to bar any administration from backdoor pursuit of prohibited activities by channeling funds through other countries. The bill provides criminal penalties for violations.

But the bill is mostly what an

sure has increasingly become the vehicle for lawmakers to assert their own foreign-policy prerogatives, large and small, many of which die before enactment.

It is not just the seniority of Senator Pell and Senator Helms that is rewarded by inclusion of favored causes. Even some of the most junior members have carried off handsome trophies, including a provision pushed by a first-term

not given up. In any case, he got a separate provision, also aimed at Burma, that would bar the Voice of America from hiring people selected in advance by their governments.

With the exception of a few major provisions such as the language on the Iran-contra affair, the State Department takes a relatively laid-back view of the legislation.

"It could have been a lot worse," said one official. Among other things, the State Department could have lost Blair House, the residence across from the White House that is used for visiting foreign dignitaries. At one point, Mr. Helms, no fan of the State Department, proposed to transfer control of Blair House from the State Department to the White House. The provision was not approved.

Mr. Helms did succeed, however, in creating conditions under which Mr. Kissinger, who was secretary of state under President Richard Nixon and President Gerald R. Ford, and now runs a consulting business with multinational clients, might have to leave the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Mr. Helms originally proposed to ban from the board anyone who receives compensation from foreign governments or entities controlled by foreign governments. A compromise would require disclosure of clients, which Mr. Kissinger refuses to do.

**U.S. Expels Managua Envoy**

**WASHINGTON** — The State Department has ordered the expulsion of two Nicaraguan diplomats in retaliation for the ouster from Managua last week of two U.S. envoys accused of inciting a strike.

## Alexis Lichine, Wine Expert, Dies; Wrote Reference Books on Enology

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

Alexis Lichine, 76, an internationally known wine expert and author of landmark reference books in the field, has died of cancer at Château Prieuré-Lichine, his home in Bordeaux, France. He had been ill for about six months.

Mr. Lichine, who was credited with introducing several generations of Americans to wine through his books and lectures and the wines that bore his name, did not come from a wine background. He spent his childhood in Paris, but he was born in Moscow in 1913, where his father was a businessman.

On the eve of the Bolshevik revolution, the family fled eastward through Vladivostok to the United States. They lived in New York for several years before moving on to Paris to join the sizable White Russian community there.

At the end of Prohibition he saw a vast market opening up in the United States for French wines and in 1935 returned to New York to take a job in a retail shop.

Two years later, he teamed up with the late Frank Schoonmaker, a New Yorker writer turned wine importer. Mr. Lichine credited the late Raymond Badoin, Mr. Schoonmaker's supplier in France, with teaching him the fundamentals of tasting and buying wine.

In 1951, he brought out his first book, *The Wines of France*, which went through five editions until, in 1979, it was completely revised and became *Alexis Lichine's Guide to the Wines and Vineyards of France*. That book is in its third edition.

His *Encyclopedia of Wines and*

*Spirits* first appeared in 1967 and is also in its fifth edition.

In 1951, he bought a run-down wine chateau, Château Prieuré-Cantenac, in the village of Cantenac about 25 kilometers (15 miles) north of Bordeaux.

The Prieuré, which had been a Benedictine priory in the Middle Ages, had fallen into virtual ruin. The Committee of Classified Growths permitted Mr. Lichine to change the name to Prieuré-Lichine.

**Owen Lattimore, 88, Was Target of McCarthy**

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Owen Lattimore, 88, a scholar of Asia who was a target of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in the 1950s, died in his sleep early Wednesday at Miriam Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island, relatives said.

Mr. Lattimore was an authority on the history, culture and politics of Central Asia.

It was in March 1950 that Mr. McCarthy made a much-quoted assertion that Mr. Lattimore was "the top Soviet espionage agent in the United States." The Wisconsin Republican senator later modified the charge to "one of the top" agents.

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee looked into the accusations and concluded that they had no basis. It exonerated Mr. Lattimore in a report in July 1950.

In 1952 Mr. Lattimore was indicted by a federal grand jury on seven counts of perjury in connection with testimony he had given in 1951 before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which was investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations, an international organi-

zation composed of countries concerned with the Pacific area. Mr. Lattimore was editor of the institute's journal.

The Justice Department dropped all of the charges against Mr. Lattimore in 1955.

Reflecting in an interview in 1979, Mr. Lattimore said, "The McCarthy episode, in which I was exonerated, was but a small chapter in my life, which has been very interesting and satisfying as a scholar, teacher and writer."

**Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, 72, Inventor of the Heart Valve**

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, 72, a surgeon who in the early 1950s invented a plastic valve used to replace defective valves in the heart and contributed to the development of the modern heart-lung machine, died of heart, lung and kidney disease Wednesday at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington.

In September 1952, Dr. Hufnagel, then director of the Georgetown University Medical Center's surgical research laboratory, implanted an artificial valve into the heart of a 30-year-old woman.

The principle of the early artificial aortic valve still serves as a model for heart implants.

**Other deaths:**

Terry Drinkwater, 53, a CBS News correspondent who had battled cancer for more than six years, of the disease Wednesday at his home in Los Angeles.

Jesse W. Swenson, 87, who in 1926 became the first American golfer to win the British Amateur championship, of cancer Saturday at his home in Washington.

### ADVERTISEMENT

## European Parliament Recognizes National Council of Resistance of Iran Led by MR. MASSOUD RAJAVI as Representative of Iranian People

In its strongest resolution ever, EP urges its member-countries to press for the expulsion of Khomeini regime from UN and break all ties with this regime.

The majority of EP political groupings have supported the declaration (Socialists 75%, Christian Democrats 62%, Greens 60%, Liberals 58%, European Democrats 47%, Communists 35%).

Among the signatories are also 9 EP Vice Presidents, 12 EP Bureau Members and 13 Committee Chairmen.

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written declaration on human rights and the current situation in Iran

The European Parliament:

- Considering that by inciting the murder of a British author Ayatollah Khomeini once again revealed the medieval nature of his regime,
- Recognizing simultaneously, thousands of Iranians face imminent execution following the deaths of 90,000 political prisoners executed on Khomeini's personal orders,
- Considering that such acts underline the incurable crises caused by rising conflicts within a collapsing religious dictatorship, which is trying to divert attention from the consequences of a cease-fire which was unwillingly accepted and which represented the conclusion of a bloody and wasteful 8 year conflict in which 2 million were wounded or killed,
  - Supports the decision adopted at the February meeting of the 12 EEC Ministers;
  - Reaffirms its abhorrence of a murderous regime which has frequently proved that it understands no language but that of force;
  - Notes that Ayatollah Khomeini's recent decree highlights a turning point in the support, spread and export of terrorism in addition to a breach of international law and standards of common decency;
  - Believes that the only way towards a lasting peace in Iran is through clear-sighted support for the courageous and steadfast nation-wide resistance of the Iranian people which is being led by Mr. Rajavi;
  - Urges all European Community governments to break all ties with Khomeini's regime to boycott arms sales to and oil purchases from this regime, and to use every effort to expel this medieval regime from the United Nations, and to ensure that the Iranian people are represented by the Iranian National Council of Resistance;
  - Instructs the President to transmit this declaration to the Council of Ministers, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political co-operation and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

PV 121

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Iranian Academics in Britain

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# Herald Tribune

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## Colluding on the Sly

Until 1985, U.S. law prohibited the sharing of nuclear weapons design with any country except Britain. Yet for a decade, American officials had been secretly helping France design nuclear weapons. The extensive help included the transfer of sensitive design information, the sharing of nuclear weapons design data, and the sharing of nuclear weapons design data. In return, Mr. Ullmann relates, they coordinated their nuclear targeting plans with NATO, made supply routes and airfields available to NATO forces, shared intelligence data and even cooperated with American efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Was the assistance legal? The 20 Questions routine may have fallen within the letter of the Atomic Energy Act but hardly within its spirit. Successive administrations seem to have kept Congress, or at least certain members, informed. But the program was not given a clear legal basis until 1985.

The program, if of the extent that Mr. Ullmann describes, brought great benefits to both sides. Why, then, did it have to be kept so secret? The French evidently insisted on secrecy, but the American side could have pressed harder for disclosure. In retrospect at least, it seems imprudent to have depended on the discretion of the French, who could reasonably be assumed that the secret would, as it did, keep all these years?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Dead End in Prague

Nobody in the Communist world is as pleased about the conservative victory in Beijing as the gray men who run Czechoslovakia. That country's leaders are up in arms in Transilvania Square as proof of their warning that a Communist party must never relax its grip, lest it risk losing control altogether. They see the defeat of the uprising as evidence that resolute conservatism can block that danger. They reckon that from now on their ideas will get a more attentive hearing among Communists everywhere.

This is grim news for the people of Czechoslovakia. A year ago there were faint hopes of a softening in Prague. Almost all of these have now vanished.

Last year the government, although it ruled out any political relaxation, did order the drawing up of plans for an economic perestroika, and entrusted the task to some genuinely reform-minded men. Today it is impossible to find anybody in Prague who thinks that these men can push through a real restructuring of the economy. The conservatives at the top of the party have made them dilute their original ideas, and the middle-rank conservatives who infect the bureaucracy will probably sabotage such changes as do get through. "Economic reform began last year and ended this year," is one bitter summary in Prague.

The limitations on freedom of speech have grown tighter. Last year one or two peaceful demonstrations were permitted. That period

## Clean Up the System

Wednesday, as people in his position tend to, that he had become the victim of an irrational and political process of judgment and counterjudgment. "Mindless cannibalism," he called it, to sustained applause.

That is not what brought the speaker down. The speaker's plight was not a product of cannibalism, mindless or other. He was not devoured by enemies; he was brought down by his own excesses and bad choices.

It is important to remember who passed the preliminary judgment on him that he says he will not continue to contest. It was not the Newt Gingrichs of the world. It was not the media, either, although, just as Congressman Gingrich & Co., the media were plainly part of it. The House ethics committee, 12 members, six from each party, chosen by the leaders for their steadiness and reliability, famous not for magnifying charges but for burying them—it was the ethics committee which found reason to believe that Mr. Wright had crossed the line, and it was threatening less to quash the charges against him than to expand them.

Mr. Wright spoke of his resignation as a form of protestation. It was for him. It is not for Congress. The need is to clean up a system in which members, in behalf of both standard of living and re-election, spend too much time with their hands outstretched. The private funding of Congress has gone too far. The new House leaders need to steer to higher ground.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Where Is India Heading?

India's neighbors are entitled to wonder what kind of signals Rajiv Gandhi is sending when his armed forces start testing intermediate-range ballistic missiles. Combine those missiles with reports that India is poised to test a hydrogen bomb, and that Pakistan is well advanced in its plans to equip F-16s with atomic weaponry, and the prospects of a new arms race seem alarmingly good.

India already possesses the elements of a blue-water navy, with a number of sophisticated new vessels on order. It is expanding the range and quality of its air force. Quite why India should feel the need to build up its strength in such a potentially provocative way is not entirely clear. Yes, New Delhi wants to be taken seriously in the world. Yes, Mr. Gandhi has lots of apparently intractable domestic problems that require his government to provide a few distractions for the voters. But there is a point where India's interests, and the interests of the region as a whole, could easily be subverted.

India has been at war with Pakistan and China in the past. No one could possibly wish for repeat performances. Let the growing concern about India be a test for superpower cooperation. The United States, which has a certain sway over Pakistan, and the Soviet Union, which has a good measure of influence with Mr. Gandhi, could do worse than exercise a little old-fashioned arm-twisting—in private, of course.

—The Age (Melbourne)

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## OPINION

# The New Situation Still Requires Nuclear Deterrence

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The 20 percent cut in U.S. combat manpower in Europe that President George Bush proposed to the NATO summit on Monday has transformed alliance debate and should halt Washington criticism of Mr. Bush's diplomatic timidity. Timidity indeed! It also suggests that the president and his people remain convinced that America's foreign policy problems are matters of public relations and press applause.

A bidding war is under way on arms reductions — not a bad thing. One must ask, though, just where it is supposed to lead. Arms reductions are supposed to lead to a new and improved security situation for all concerned. What is it?

Cuts in Soviet and American forces are both obviously desirable. Unilateral Soviet cuts have made a particularly valuable contribution by alleviating Western fear of the large numerical advantage enjoyed by Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces. Mikhail Gorbachev has acknowledged this Western concern, and Soviet proposals have gone a significant way toward alleviating it. In response, Mr. Bush has now put combat aircraft and helicopters into negotiation.

The Bush initiatives concern the Soviets and West German demands, but speak to American domestic opinion above all. There is a growing popular demand in the United States for unilateral reduction of the U.S. military presence in Western Europe. This is a bad idea unless there are still more Soviet cuts and the American reductions are part of a deliberate plan of political as well as strategic disengagement. Unilateral U.S. force reductions otherwise simply restore the Warsaw Pact advantage in Central Europe; they are therefore destabilizing. This is not a consideration that seems to carry much weight in Congress at the moment.

Mr. Bush's action also conveys a warning to West Germany which Congress would endorse. The message is that if the West Germans complain enough about the presence in West Germany of American nuclear weapons, the U.S. Army may go home — and then you'd be sorry. This is not a particularly grown-up way to conduct alliance relations, admitted. The West Germans can answer that it was Ronald Reagan, in a burst of unconsidered enthusiasm, who decided at Reykjavik to remove from Central Europe all nuclear missiles except those whose range reaches only to German targets.

Nonetheless, "No nukes, no troops" is the Washington slogan, even if, militarily speaking, this is nonsense. Remove short-range missiles and there still are abundant numbers of U.S. nuclear devices in Europe and at sea off Europe's coasts: sea-launched missiles,

bombs, artillery shells, mines, etc. No American GI need worry about a lack of nuclear firepower. His legitimate worry is still that there is too much of it, so that commanders on either side are tempted to casual nuclear resort. This was the case in the recent NATO "Winter" exercise when, with a rare degree of political obtuseness, the U.S. commander laid seven hypothetical nuclear attacks upon German targets while spacing the Soviet Union. Certain things have to be understood. The political content of East-West military confrontation has decisively changed since Mikhail Gorbachev took power in the Soviet Union. That is the real game. Arms cuts are subordinate to political developments in the relationship with Moscow. People object that Mr. Gorbachev may fall from power and things may take a change for the worse, which is true. Nonetheless, the prudent course today is to institutionalize a lowered level of military confrontation. We should attempt to structure forces on both sides at much lower levels of deployment, and in ways that present minimal offensive threat. Structurally defensive deployments at the lowest reasonable levels are what we want on both sides.

The second concern is nuclear deterrence. The threat that any war might escalate to nuclear war has certainly calmed spirits and inhibited military ambition for the last 40 years. We live within a paradox which nuclear abolitionists resist acknowledging but which has proved a necessary and even constructive circumstance. No one wants or can afford to have a war escalate to the nuclear level; yet a plausible threat to take a war to that level is essential to the deterrence of escalation. This deterrence rests upon doubt. It follows, therefore, that the "third zero" of the three zeros is not desirable. It would not be useful to remove all tactical-level nuclear weapons from Europe.

This deterrent may in the future be maintained by "modernizing" the short-range missiles in West Germany, as NATO now proposes while West Germany resists. It could be achieved by equipping NATO air forces with a new air-to-ground missile system. That is the most flexible solution, eliminating the issue of Germany as exclusive target. Debate over method should not obscure the principle at stake.

NATO has always succeeded in distinguishing means from principle, and no doubt it will do so again. The way grows rockier, though, because we approach what Mr. Bush rather clumsily expresses as the "integration of the Soviet Union into the community of nations." This is a more complex matter than Mr. Bush or even Mr. Gorbachev may appreciate, but it is the prospect that dominates international affairs.

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## Pressures to Cut Military Spending Will Mount

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the last summer of his life, John F. Kennedy discovered that Americans were eager for what he called "a strategy of peace." That was the theme of his great speech at American University in Washington on June 10, 1963.

His call was for the United States and the Soviet Union to break the "cycle in which suspicion on one side breeds suspicion on the other, and new weapons beget counterweapons."

President Kennedy thought the theme might be politically dangerous. But the public responded enthusiastically, and around the country he talked about ways to peace.

President George Bush may be about to make a similar discovery. I believe that his initiative in Europe, his move to join President Mikhail Gorbachev in trying to reduce the level of East-West confrontation, will evoke as warm a response in the United States as anything he has done.

But the initiative may have consequences far more profound than a political hit for Mr. Bush.

If NATO and the Warsaw Pact proceed down the negotiating path now marked out for them, the forces that have shaped much of

American political and economic life for the last 40 years will be transformed. Since World War II, the United States has maintained a huge military establishment, something new in U.S. history. It built generations of fearsome weapons. The purpose was to contain the Soviet Union, but in the process it also built up a military machine that has become a major force in the world.

In effect, the president was telling allies that Mr. Gorbachev was in good faith in proposing last month that NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Europe be reduced to identical, lower levels.

He was rejecting the views of officials in his administration who do not believe in Mr. Gorbachev's good faith, or who do not think he will survive for long.

Of course, the Soviet Union remains a great military power, and the United States is not about to forget that reality. But the possibility now opens up that the competition of interests can be carried on at lower military levels.

The prospect of change will quickly raise questions about military spending. There are already

deep doubts about expensive new weapons systems, such as Stealth bombers that cost \$600 million each. Those doubts will grow, in the public and in Congress.

Consider Mr. Bush's decision both to build new Midwestern missiles and to put existing MX missiles on railroad cars. What for?

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post depicted the imagined scenario in a recent article from Great Falls, Montana: "On receiving warning of a Soviet nuclear attack, a select group of six force officers would jump into the cab of up to 500 trucks near here ... and scatter down highways and back-country roads ... with Midwestern nuclear missiles in tow. At roughly the same moment, 25 unmarked trains roaming the nation's railways ... would pull quickly onto sidings and each prepare to launch two MX missiles."

The idea that the United States needs to spend billions on two mobile missile systems has always strained credulity. It was Washington's way out of a choice between rival plans: Do both. Now the scenario seems so far-fetched that many will see no need to do either.

Multiply that example, and we are looking at the prospect of a declining military budget. That, in turn, raises great social issues.

Will the political forces with vested interests in building new weapons, the military-industrial-scientific complex, permit a rational adjustment? Will the United States be able to shift its spending on research and development, now predominantly military, to civilian areas? Can it break its dependence on military spending to sustain the economy?

The superpowers have a long negotiating way to go before they reach a rational relationship. But among people on both sides the conviction is growing that we would do better to spend less on arming against each other and more on such common needs as the environment and education.

"We are both devoting massive sums of money to weapons," Mr. Kennedy said at American University, "that could be better devoted to combating ignorance, poverty and disease." He added: "We all inhabit this same small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal."

The New York Times

# After the Arab Summit, Lebanon's Future Looks Even Worse

By John K. Cooley

LONDON — The emergency summit meeting of Arab heads of state in Morocco last week ceremoniously welcomed back President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as the most powerful Arab player in the Middle East. But at the same time, the results of the meeting confronted the United States, the Soviet Union and especially the Lebanese with the specter of a Syrian-Iraqi conflict in Lebanon with wide destructive effects.

Egyptian diplomats were delighted at the reception given to Mr. Mubarak's confident call for restoring Arab dignity and for better economic and political integration of the Arab world. The Egyptian leader has done what many Arabs said was impossible: He made peace with Israel, in 1979, and has not only survived in power but has strengthened his own and his country's positions.

What Egypt and the other members of the Arab League's moderate majority hope is that Cairo — and its superpower benefactor, the United States — can prevail upon Israel not to try to draw the heat and pressure out of its struggle with the Palestinian intifada by intervening again in Lebanon, as it did in 1982.

Despite the rejection of Egypt and endorsement of the Palestine Liberation Organization's program for a negotiated international settlement with Israel, the summit meeting unintentionally and dramatically worsened the war in Lebanon.

President Hafez Assad, while not opposing endorsement of the peace moves made by Yasser Arafat, refused to budge on Syria's pre-eminent position in Lebanon, where his troops have been shelling the military redoubt of the Christian leader, Major General Michel Aoun.

As a result, Kuwait abandoned the six-nation Arab committee it had led in seeking a settlement in Lebanon. That body sponsored a 300-man pan-Arab observer force that was to be followed by a peacekeeping force to replace all or part of the 40,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon. Disgusted with Mr. Assad's victory in preventing all this, and in reasserting Syrian supremacy, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq stalked out of the meeting early, muttering about reprisals.

The three-man committee now charged with rescuing Lebanon — King Hassan II of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria — has an impossible task and no means to carry it out.

Mr. Hussein announced ways to send more arms, ammunition and perhaps Iraqi advisers to Lebanon to help General Aoun against the Syrians, the Israeli cabinet met to consider its own moves. Former General Mordechai Gur, perhaps speaking for the cabinet, said after the session that Israel would avoid intervention if its own "security interests" were not threatened.

Israel would see such a threat if Lebanese fighting spilled into Israel's so-called security enclave in the south; if Iraqi forces in significant numbers came to Lebanon to fight alongside General Aoun; or if Mr. Assad ordered the Syrian air force into action against Christian forces in the mountains who may have received missiles from Iraq capable of reaching Damascus.

As long as Mr. Assad can avoid provoking Israeli counteraction, the military odds in Lebanon are strongly in Syria's favor. There have been reports, possibly untrue, that he has allowed his Iranian allies to send hundreds or thousands more Revolutionary Guards into the Bekaa valley to bolster pro-Iranian Hezbollah militias. Such a step could backfire, as Mr. Assad well knows. Hezbollah, the principal taker of Western hostages, has threatened the rival Shiite Amal militia of Nabih Berri, which, like the Druze forces of Walid Jumblatt, depends on Damascus.

If Iraqi troops were somehow moved in to join General Aoun's units and their allies, the war might no longer be merely a proxy one between Baghdad and Tehran, as in some senses it has become. Revolutionary Guards and Iraqi commandos might join in direct battle. This could seriously threaten the Gulf War cease-fire in force since August.

Everything President Assad has done in Lebanon has been governed by one principle.

First, he feels he must keep any one or combination of Lebanese factions from gaining an upper hand that could threaten Syria's internal sectarian balance. The only serious opponent he has had inside Syria is the Sunni Muslim Brotherhood, which he crushed ruthlessly when it revolted in the city of Hama in 1982.

Second, he has sought to keep Shiite Muslims extremists in Lebanon in check and to aid or rescue Western hostages whenever this was possible. At the same time, he has kept intact his alliance with Iran, the extremists' patron, because this procures him such economic advantages as cheap oil as well as potential political and military ones in the event of a full-scale war with Iraq.

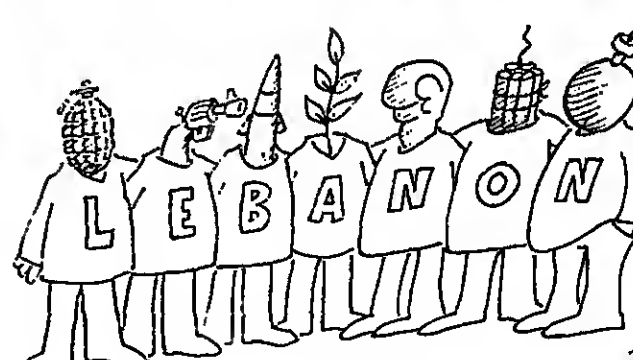
Third, Mr. Assad tries to keep as much control as possible over at least part of the Palestinian movement. This has meant keeping Palestinian guerrillas in Syria on a tight leash. His Palestinian policy reflects his

disbelief in the future of Mr. Arafat — compromises with the United States and the PLO leader's wish to compromise with an Israel that refuses to accept him. It means that Mr. Assad continues to harbor such "rejectionist" groups as Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, which are not inclined to renounce violence.

By accepting Mr. Mubarak back at the Middle East peace table and insisting on having no say in the way Lebanon is run, Mr. Assad has shown that he is willing to raise the stakes and the number of Arab players.

What the big powers have to do is find a way to sent Syria, along with Egypt, Israel, the PLO, Jordan and the other players, at an international peace conference. This should be done before Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein confront each other — and destroy the remains of Lebanon — in a new war.

The writer, an ABC News correspondent based in London, has special-ized in the Middle East since the 1960s. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



By BAS in Tokyo/News (AP/Wide World)

## The Reconstruction Bill: \$25 Billion and Counting

By Zuhair Kashmeri

TORONTO — For more than two years, Aftab Kurbursi has been doing for the United Nations the reverse of what every journalist is taught to do — dehumanizing the tragedy in Lebanon with cold, hard numbers.

Mr. Kurbursi is a Canadian economist who was asked by the United Nations to do a study on the Lebanese civil strife in a form that economists and bankers could understand.

It was to be an economic primer of sorts that would even out the cost of rebuilding the overtime Moslems of the Middle East. The idea was to alert such global monetary institutions as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In April he handed in his as yet unpublished study, a mind-numbing fact sheet with an amazing bottom line: In the unlikely event that civil war in Lebanon ended today, it would cost from \$25 billion to \$30 billion to rebuild the country.

"This is the hidden cost of the Lebanon war," Mr. Kurbursi said in an interview. "It flattened a country that was a success story in 1974, an economy that was poised to take off."

His study tallies everything from the gross domestic product to the consumer price index and capital investment — or lack of it — in plants and factories, comparing the present with the years before 1975.

Mr. Kurbursi comes from a Lebanese Christian family. His parents rent a three-bedroom apartment in Beirut. "In 1976," he said, "they used to pay a rent of \$7,000 a year. Today they pay about \$31. But the bizarre thing is that the landlord gets the same amount of Lebanese pounds for \$31 that he did in 1974 for \$7,000. The currency is one of the casualties of the strife."

"During the prewar period, the Lebanese pound appreciated steadily against the U.S. dollar and other currencies," he said. "Since 1975 it has been depreciating by an average of 18 percent a year until 1985 and much faster since then. While 2.3 pounds were equal to \$1 in 1974, the dollar now fetches more than 350 pounds against the U.S. dollar and other currencies." he said.

Against the backdrop of 1974, the hidden cost of Lebanon's free-for-all becomes more striking. Lebanon was the playground of the Near East, drawing rich businessmen to rest and

launder their money through the secretive, Swiss-style banking system.

"It was the closest model to an Adam Smith economy," Mr. Kurbursi said. "The Lebanese government was restricted to minimal activities." Even most education was private, and medical services, "the only thing the government looked after was telephone, mail, justice, defense, and the very minimal."

For several reasons, the effects of the civil war that began on April 13, 1975, were not felt for a few years. The Middle East was enjoying an oil boom. Lebanese working in the Gulf were remitting about \$400 million a month. The Palestine Liberation Organization was based in Lebanon, with its schools, hospitals and other infrastructure pumping about \$4 billion a year into the economy.

The Adam Smith model has become virtually a state-run enterprise. In 1974, the government's expenditure was only 14.9 percent of the gross domestic product, Mr. Kurbursi said. In 1985 this increased to 45.5 percent, in 1988 to 60.1 percent.

Unlike the private sector, which adjusted by firing workers, the government had to spend more on such things as subsidies for imported food and defense. But somebody had to finance this, and so the central bank printed money.

By the early 1980s, the oil boom was going bust. The PLO was driven out after the 1982 Israeli invasion. Among remaining major sources of income were the port, which explains the incessant fighting for their control between the militias and the government. But by 1986 the government's port revenue had shrunk to 423 million pounds from 477 million, at a vastly devalued rate. The militia, meanwhile, helped themselves to about 900 million pounds annually from port income.

"Almost all the fighting now is over revenue," Mr. Kurbursi said. "The public debt exceeds total government revenue of about \$5 billion ... so the public sector is effectively in a state of bankruptcy, it can only print money. Either way they have more inflation."

The consumer price index, which

was rising at a rate of 3.6 percent in 1974, rose at a rate of 20 percent up to 1985 and then in 1986 and 1987 topped 700 percent. A basket of essential goods that cost 10 pounds in 1974 had risen to about 60 pounds by 1985 and 741 pounds by 1988.

Against this, the average family income in Lebanon in 1974 was \$800 a month. Today it is less than \$150. In 1974, Lebanon was in the enviable position of having virtually no deficit. Today just the interest it needs to service its debt is greater than its income. All of this translates into social costs, Mr. Kurbursi said.

• The middle class, the only one that could play a cementing role in society, has been virtually wiped out.

• An "out-migration of human capital," with entrepreneurs and skilled workers fleeing, has left the semi-skilled and unskilled to fend for themselves.

• A "reduction in the quality of

human capital" leaves schools closed most of the time. Teachers have fled or been kidnapped.

• A reduction in the number of men has caused a greater participation of unskilled and uneducated women in the labor force. Many households are led by women who work long hours. The tension has increased both the divorce rate and polygamy.

Does anything still function? "Banking is still very vibrant," Mr. Kurbursi said. "Deposits in Lebanese banks are about \$4 billion, \$3 billion of these in U.S. dollars. Lebanon still acts as a safe haven." Even on days when it is impossible to get through by telephone, bank tellers and fax machines still work. "And every newspaper religiously reports the Lebanese exchange rate every day."

The writer is a journalist with The Globe and Mail of Toronto who writes frequently on the Middle East and South Asia. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: The Death of a City

PITTSBURGH — An appalling catastrophe is reported from Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The message details so far to hand indicate that a city of 25,000 inhabitants has been practically wiped out of existence, and hundreds if not thousands of lives have been lost. A dam at the foot of a mountain lake eight miles long and three miles wide broke yesterday (May 31). The whole tremendous volume of water swept in a relentless avalanche down the mountain side. People were clinging to the trees. As the torrent came down the valley the trees were torn up by the roots and carried away with their human freight. To add to the horror of the flood the debris caught fire and flaming bonfires illuminated the desolated valley.

### 1939: Hitler's Wedge

NEW YORK — Mr. W. A. Willis telegraphs from El Paso: A long semi-official statement, emanating

from General Carranza, who to-day [June 1] proclaimed himself President, naming Saltillo as his capital, assumes a more definite tone toward the mediators and the United States. General Villa also joins in the defiance. Meanwhile, the Herald's correspondent sends a wireless despatch via San Diego that the Constitutionalist forces were ambushed by Yaqui Indians south of Tepic, Yucatán, on Friday [May 29] at midnight and routed, having several killed or wounded.

BERLIN — Germany went to work today [June 1] to drive its wedge even deeper into the Balkans with the arrival of Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia. Nazi leaders have high hopes that the state visit will be worth all the parades and ceremonies planned for the five days the Prince and his wife, Princess Olga, are in Germany. German experts expect that Yugoslavia will be definitely within the orbit of the Rome-Berlin axis by the week's end.



## OPINION

## Deterrence: Gorbachev Wants a Home? Bush Proposes a Mansion

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — America has a foreign policy. It took a few months to work out and contains at least one large hole, but Americans can be proud of the way their president used a NATO alliance to change the focus of superpower negotiations.

The focus had been on nuclear arms reductions, as the Soviets wanted, but if conventional strength would have guaranteed them military superiority for years, in a test bit of diplomatic jujitsu, George Bush used the force of West German fear of short-range missiles on the ground to focus on the opportunity for much faster progress on reducing the threat of Soviet tanks and troops.

He underscored this need for speed with the promise — not the threat — of reducing U.S. forces in Europe by 30,000 if the Soviets made steeper cuts down to "conventional parity."

Suddenly, first things were put first: Pressure on Mikhail Gorbachev, even from the Germans, to hurry up on balanced force reduction.

Only then, when it is safe, do we check out removing the short-range missiles — and not even then to zero, but down to just enough arrows in the quiver to keep a would-be attacker honest.

Beyond that, President Bush was able to develop his theme of a policy "beyond containment" — to a sustained rollback of the Soviet empire. Although he dared not mention the captive Baltic States, the president's call in his Mainz speech to "let Europe be whole and free" and to "part the Iron Curtain" surely resonated in Poland and Hungary.

He imparted a new sense of outward mission to NATO's hitherto strictly defensive alliance.

From Mr. Gorbachev's bid for a "common European home" — metaphor for a Soviet-German entente with the Americans out — Mr. Bush upped the ante to "a larger home, a home where West meets East, a democratic home, the commonwealth of free nations." In other words, try a free system, because yours has failed.

## In Unexpected Directions

WHAT is coming from the White House now is the leaked assurance that President Bush proceeded at the NATO summit according to plan. But there is scant indication that, instead, it seems that Mr. Bush did what he always does — abandon a position he once espoused. Whether the subject is population control, the Nicaraguan contras, assault weapons or the Alaskan oil spill, this is a president who once he gets the ball is likely to go off in any direction. In Washington, this is called "pragmatism," and nothing is more valued. Elsewhere it is called "opportunism," and its practitioners are despised.

—Syndicated columnist Richard Cohen.

Mr. Bush will be remembered as the postwar president who declared the United States to be a European power permanently as he began to pull its troops out. The trick was to leave not in penitence (you demanded our forces and don't bear your own share of the defense burden, so goodbye) but in orderliness (we and the Soviets will all march out together, in phases, so we bid Europe an affectionate farewell).

Most impressive was the president's grasp of the theme in his pudding. A close reading of his Brussels press conference reveals George Bush to be the first U.S. president since Richard Nixon to be in full intellectual command of his national security policy.

His answers demonstrate that he really understands this stuff. He was not panicked by the stunts and intimidation coming from Moscow — as so many were — and he is comfortable with the plan spawned by his four-month review and its 10-day kicker.

Doves like to say they are cautiously optimistic, but hawks can take heart at Mr. Bush's optimistic caution.

The hole in his policy big enough to drive a tank through is verification. The Soviets even now are lying on a grand scale about the size of their forces. And it is fine to say that troops will be "dismantled," but who is to make certain that they do not become part of paramilitary labor battalions?

Where is the demand for on-site inspection of places where dual-use equipment is stored? (Many of us would feel much safer with unfathomable Ed Rowley running those negotiations.)

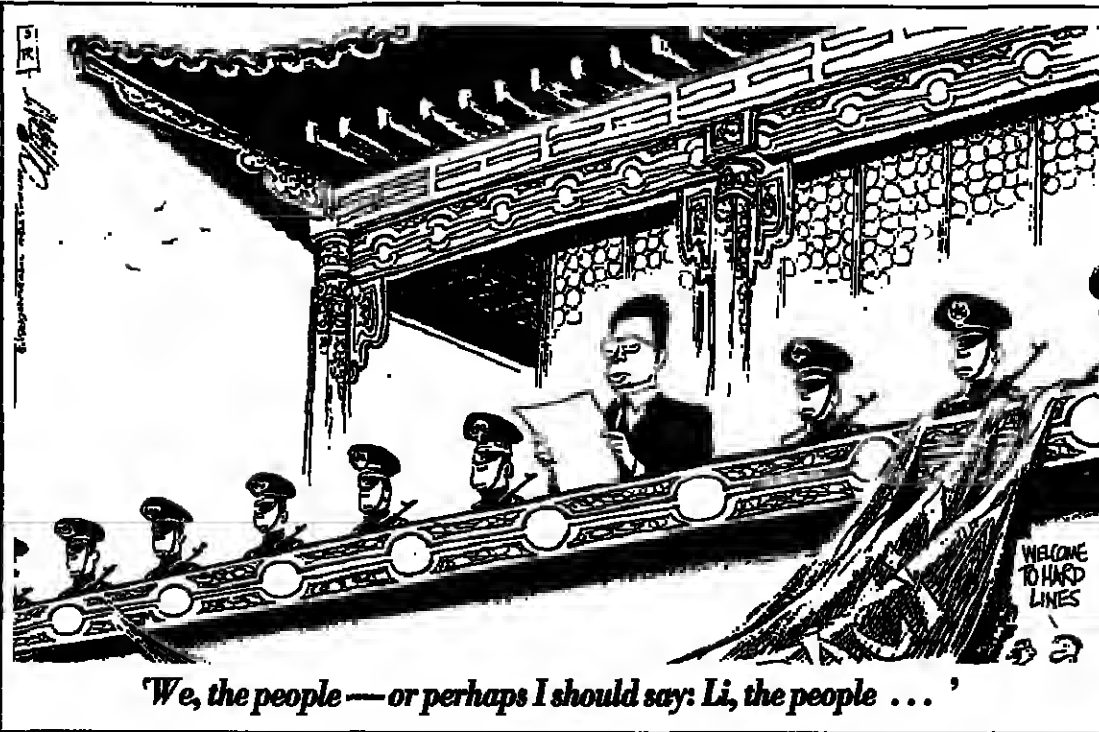
Here is an example of the bald-faced mendacity that America's conventional arms negotiators will face. Mr. Gorbachev, professing absolute candor, has just revealed to the Soviet peoples "the truth" about his arms spending. He says it is 9 percent of their GNP (compared with 6 percent of America's, 3 percent of the Europeans). That is false. Even the Joint Economic Committee, which swallows whole the ultra-conservative estimates of the CIA, puts Soviet arms expenditures at double that rate.

We can count their tanks and planes and we know what each one costs; the economists and strategists who have been closest to accuracy in the past place the real Soviet rate at an unsustainable 25 percent, which accounts for Moscow's present urge to cut costs.

Like his foreign minister's heavy-handed threat to abrogate the INF treaty, Mr. Gorbachev's obvious deception about the size of his arms budget should temper some of the present euphoria.

Opening bids were enticing, urging the ante, as Mr. Bush has done, urging the Soviets to "hit our bid," is a skillful and even inspiring way of meeting them. Now he and we will discover what devils lurk in the details.

The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Nuclear Skulduggery

It comes as no surprise to me that in 1972 the United States and France renewed exchange of classified nuclear data in apparent violation of U.S. law.

In 1972 the French were still detonating nuclear weapons in the atmosphere at their Pacific test site, Mururoa Atoll. I was there as well, in a small yacht named Vega, to protest the French creation of an "exclusion zone" in the international waters surrounding the site. I defied that exclusion by sailing into the zone, claiming, as was later confirmed by the International Court of Justice, that the French attempt to cordon off international waters was illegal.

Mine was not the only foreign ship in the area. I was surprised to discover a U.S. vessel, the *Whelch*, a few kilometers off the coast. Even closer, within Mururoa harbor, was a British vessel, the *Sir Percival*. I informed the U.S. and British governments that if they were participating in French atmospheric tests, this violated Article II of the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 in which the U.S., British and Soviet governments agreed to stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. The Nixon administration never responded. The Heath government claimed that the *Sir Percival* was protecting British interests at Pitcairn Island more than 1,000 kilometers away!

A few weeks later my vessel was rammed and disabled by a French warship. Since the U.S. and British vessels did not receive the same treatment, I can only presume that, unlike me, they were there with the blessing of the French government. It now appears that the U.S. vessel was there not only without the blessing of international law but without the knowledge of the U.S. Con-

gress and in violation of American law. It is exactly this kind of contempt for democratic principles and international law which led to the brutal bombing of the Greenpeace vessel *Rainbow Warrior* by French agents in 1985, in which a Greenpeace photographer was killed.

For all the rhetoric about the *force de frappe* and NATO's nuclear weapons being the arsenal of democracy, one has to ask why they seem to be surrounded by actions and policies antagonistic to the principles they allegedly defend.

DAVID McTAGGART,  
Chairman,  
Greenpeace International,  
Rome.

## Lebanon: Leadership First

In response to the opinion column "Help Lebanon to Reform" (May 9):

As much as some would like to believe that Lebanon's salvation is contingent upon the withdrawal of foreign troops and the revision of its constitution by democratic means, the country's long-awaited rebirth will come only when a leader of exceptional quality emerges. Such a leader cannot, for obvious reasons, belong to any of the major sects, but must be generous toward other faiths, display extreme personal courage and be motivated by unselfish desires. Through a combination of good fortune and iron determination such a figure would be best positioned to effect a durable peace. Until then, the tragedy of Lebanon will sadly persist.

ZEID R. AL-HUSSEIN,  
Cambridge, England.

In his May 16 letter to the editor on the "tragedies befalling Lebanon," Philippe Malaure says that if Saint Joseph

## Since When Are Children Just a Busy Parent's Pets?

By Ronald J. Stupak

LOS ANGELES — If I read another article calling for more child care centers, Head Start programs or after-school latchkey arrangements I'm going to scream! What do people think child-bearing and child-rearing are about? Do they think it's a part-time effort?

With an unprecedented number of mothers entering the work force, the relationship of time needed to raise children versus time needed for work must be

reexamined. To "stow the kids" seems to be a sociological tenet of modern times. All economic classes want the government, the schools, anyone to take care of their "pets" so that they can pursue their freedom to work, play or accumulate.

• *Kiddie credentialism.* I read a résumé in which an applicant mentioned that her two children went to prestigious private schools. It appears that the accumulation of "papers" for one's children has come to resemble the pedigreed pomposity of show-dog owners.

• *Teen-age mothers.* The tragedy of teen-age pregnancy is obvious, its reasons complex and its effects catastrophic. One of the factors in these pregnancies, according to studies, is that naive girls have babies because they want something to play with. But just as cuddly puppies and kittens grow into dogs and cats, babies grow into self-assertive and demanding individuals.

• *The spoiled generation.* Often parents who ignore their children because of "work demands" tend to give them things to make up for the lack of parental attention. This reminds me of the pet owners who let their animals run loose because "he's been pent up all day" or "she really just wants attention." Spoiled pets are like spoiled children — they develop into monsters.

I am saddened by the growth of "children as pets," and not certain that I have the answers as to how to short-circuit this horrendous process. But there are a few possible solutions.

First, the role of children in the new family structure has to be redefined. And values that focus on the sanctity of human life need to be re-emphasized. I believe that freedom of choice is more important than life itself. And yet I believe even more fundamentally that love and dignity must be at the foundation of choice. Children should not be treated as pets at any step in the process of their development.

Finally, children's rights should be articulated in laws, religious proclamations and humanistic pronouncements. And one of their rights must center on the responsibilities of parents. Responsibility must be the foundation for a new parent-child contract, beginning with the axiom: Children are people.

The writer is professor of public administration at the University of Southern California. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## A Lot More Than a Dam Broke

IT WAS the heaviest rainstorm that had ever been recorded in western Pennsylvania. When the dam broke, 15 miles above Johnstown, it loosed a torrent that swept away 2,209 lives. That flood, 100 years ago, remains the worst such disaster in U.S. history. But it was no "natural" disaster. "We think we know what struck us," wrote the editor of *The Johnstown Tribune*, "and it was not the hand of Providence. Our misery is the work of man."

Ten years before, a group of wealthy Pittsburghers — among them Andrew Mellon and Henry Clay Frick — along with Andrew Carnegie, who lived in New York, had bought a rundown earthen dam on South Fork Creek. With no advance notice to local authorities, they rebuilt it to make a private lake for their summer pleasure.

The South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, with its clubhouse and 16 ample cottages, was their rigorously private preserve, its members' names unknown to the public. Despite warnings, they neglected the dam's maintenance. And despite their culpability when it burst, their initial donation to the relief effort was only 1,000 blankets.

As seen through David McCullough's perceptive history, "The Johnstown Flood," this tragedy was a tale of the great divide between the barons of industry and the working class. Soon enough it would erupt in the violence of the Homestead steel strike and, a decade later, in public outrage at the power of giant trusts. In the hindsight of a century, a lot more than a dam broke on May 31, 1889.

—The New York Times.

## GENERAL NEWS

## U.K. Tries to Dispel Hong Kong Worries

By Warren Getler

LONDON — The Foreign Office said Thursday that, despite rising concerns in Hong Kong, Britain remained confident that agreements with China would prevent Beijing from declaring martial law in the colony after it reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

A Foreign Office spokesman denied a report in the Thursday issue of the British newspaper, the *Financial Times*, which said London would try to amend proposals that would allow China to declare martial law in Hong Kong after it reverts to Chinese control.

The spokesman said the 1984 Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, the document that returns sovereignty to China, provides the necessary safeguards for Hong Kong to police itself in peacetime without interference from Beijing.

The *Financial Times* said the British government was expected to ask China for direct assurances that it would forego granting itself power to declare martial law.

The spokesman said the recent declaration of martial law in Beijing to counter pro-democracy demonstrations had heightened concern in London about the implementation of the Joint Declaration. But the spokesman said that "there's no point in applying pressure. The lines and processes are all

open through the Joint Declaration."

The declaration provides for the maintenance of Hong Kong's market economy and a separate political system for 50 years after 1997, during which the territory will be called a Special Administrative Region.

The spokesman said the government was closely monitoring developments in Beijing. The declaration, the spokesman said, only gives China responsibility for the external defense of Hong Kong.

The spokesman added that the declaration stipulated that if a situation arose, which was clearly beyond the control of the region, then China, "after consulting with Hong Kong authorities, could declare certain laws there to deal with that situation."

"We have a good, internationally binding agreement," the spokesman said. "China has not been known to go back on international agreements, and it has a vested interest in the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong."

Concern has risen sharply in Hong Kong since China imposed martial law in Tibet earlier this year and then ordered the clampdown in Beijing.

On Wednesday, members of the legislative council of Hong Kong assailed proposed provisions of the Basic Law that would set conditions for the post-British era of the

colony, due for implementation next year. The proposals would have given Beijing the power to declare martial law in Hong Kong when it saw the region falling into turmoil.

China and Hong Kong representatives are negotiating the second draft of the Basic Law.

A Hong Kong official said, "This is the last opportunity for the Hong Kong people to comment on their future constitution as proposed by China."

"Clearly, there is concern in Hong Kong that Beijing could resort to a situation in Hong Kong and impose martial law under what is currently proposed in the Basic Law."

Observers of the British administrative role in Hong Kong, which dates back to 1842, say that Britain has to weigh important considerations in light of recent events: a desire to maintain an improved relationship with Beijing and encourage democratic reform in China; a need to convince international public opinion that London agreed to a sound deal for the population of Hong Kong when it signed the Joint Declaration; and an interest in encouraging the growth of democratic institutions, such as mechanisms for direct elections of the chief executive and legislature, in Hong Kong.

An aide to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that Britain would have little or no influence on developments in Hong Kong after 1997. "We lose Hong Kong by treaty in 1997," the aide said. "What can we do about that?"

A research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Gerald Segal, said that the Foreign Office "was caught off guard by the unrest in China, and serious questions are now being raised about the 1984 agreement."

"What has surprised the Foreign Office most is the genuine popular concern in Hong Kong about events in China," Mr. Segal said. "But conservatives in the Foreign Office will argue that China is in no mood to renegotiate the agreement."

Mr. Segal said that the unrest in China "only points out the imperfections in the 1984 agreement, namely, the absence of real safeguards for Hong Kong democracy."

The research fellow said the Foreign Office was attempting to put a brave face on a complex issue and that it needed to go further to lessen concerns in Hong Kong.

"This is a crisis that some people were expecting to have to face after 1997," Mr. Segal said. "It's now even more urgent for the British government to get a strong Chinese declaration on ensuring democracy in Hong Kong after 1997. We need both dates and a mechanism for direct elections before 1997."

## Around Asia

Logging and mining companies do the forests of Indonesia no good. But expert consultants to the Jakarta government estimate that roving tribes, notably the Dayaks of Borneo, destroy 70 percent of the million hectares (2.5 million acres) of Indonesian forest lost each year. Traditionally, the tribes slash trees, burn mangroves, plant and harvest their crops, and then move on. Now, with ever fewer places for them to go, they are being encouraged by both government and private groups to settle down.

South Korean tobacco companies will be required as of December to print a tougher warning on cigarette packages. The Health Ministry said the current innocuous message — "For your health, don't smoke too much" — will be replaced by "Warning: Cigarette smoking can cause lung cancer and is especially harmful for pregnant women and adolescents."

Arthur Higbee

## ASIAN TOPICS

## Bow-and-Arrow Revolt Cuts Copper Output

Violence on the South Pacific island of Bougainville has put Papua New Guinea's biggest copper and gold mine out of action and could affect world copper prices. Disgruntled landowners, led by Francis Oua, 35, say they were poorly compensated as their land and homes were swallowed up by the mine's giant pit over the last 20 years. About 850 landowners were displaced.

"At least 15 people, including three soldiers, have been killed and dozens wounded since Mr. Oua and fellow landowners began sabotage and hit-and-run raids around the mine eight months ago. Mining was shut May 15."

Last month Prime Minister Kabbie Namaliu offered the

landowners and the North Solomon provincial government a 50-50 split of half the national government's 19.1 percent stake in Bougainville Copper. But Mr. Oua's Bougainville Revolutionary Army — several hundred strong although armed only with small firearms, spears, bows and poisoned arrows — wants secession, the permanent closure of the mine and \$14 billion compensation for environmental damage.

The mine produces 2.5 percent of the world's copper. It is 53.6 percent owned by CRA of Australia, which in turn is 49 percent owned by the British resources company RTZ Corp. The mine is ranked among the world's 10 biggest and is the major foreign exchange earner for Papua New Guinea, a Melanesian country of 3.5 million.

## Japan Court Upholds Doctors' Right to Lie

Patients do not have the right to be fully informed of their diseases by their doctors, a Japanese

court has ruled in the case of a woman who was told only that she had gallstones before the diet of cancer.

The woman's husband, who had sued for \$342,000 in damages, called the decision by Nagoya District Court "ridiculous" and pledged to appeal it.

When Kazuko Makino's doctor found what he believed to be gall-bladder cancer, he followed typical Japanese practice: He shielded her from the frightening diagnosis, told her she was suffering from gallstones and recommended surgery.

But Mrs. Makino, 50, was a nurse who knew that the condition described by her doctor was not life-threatening, and she decided against an operation. Within the year, she was dead.

Doctors frequently do not tell patients when they have cancer, which many Japanese believe is incurable. Even Emperor Hirohito, who died Jan. 7 at 87, was never told he was suffering from pancreatic cancer. His doctors held that this would have undermined his will to live.



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## Women of Spain: Old Demure Role Changes Fast

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

MADRID — First, there was a sexual harassment case in which the judge ruled that an office manager fondled a 16-year-old clerk because he experienced an uncontrollable "biological or psychological reaction" to the girl's miniskirt.

Then, there was a rape case in which another judge acquitted two men on the ground that the victim, 22, led "a licentious and disorderly life" and had assumed the risks of being "sexually used" when she accepted a car ride with the accused.

Yet, oddly perhaps, rather than reinforcing the stereotype of Spain as a repressive society where men strut proudly and women lower their eyes demurely, these two recent court cases have instead stirred up enough protests to demonstrate the opposite.

Women's groups took to the streets and newspapers denounced the judges involved, while embarrassed politicians scrambled to proclaim their feminist beliefs.

Recognizing that loopholes in the penal code were responsible for the rulings, the parliament also quickly strengthened the legislation dealing with rape and sexual violence.

"In the past, cases like these

would have been normal," said Carmen Martinez Ten, head of the government's Institute of Women.

"But this time there was an outcry. Society is no longer willing to accept them because, over the past 10 years, we've seen a revolution in the role of women here."

If anything, in fact, as throwbacks to a not-too-distant past when church and state conspired to limit the rights of women, the court controversies underlined just how dramatically Spanish society has changed since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in 1975.

"Of all these extraordinary changes, the most important has been in the role of women," said Amanda de Miguel, a well-known sociologist. "Today, Spain is no longer a country where women are kept in black stream out of church. Women are now prominent in almost every walk of life."

The emancipation of women is not yet complete. Feminists recognize the two recent court cases as untypical, but they point to continuing restrictions on a woman's right to have an abortion. They note that the unemployment rate among women is twice that among men, and the average wage for women is 82 percent that for men. But they also concede that huge

progress has been made. "Women have new attitudes, new roles, even a new physical appearance," said Cristina Alberdi Alonso, the first woman ever to be appointed to the 21-member General Council for Judicial Power. "Women approach society with greater confidence these days."

The first stage of the revolution involved adjusting the country's laws to the new rights enshrined in the 1978 constitution. For example, divorce and family planning were legalized and women were given equal authority with their husbands over their children. They were allowed to join the armed forces and were no longer required to obtain a husband's permission to open a bank account.

Despite objections from the Roman Catholic Church, a 1986 law also authorized abortions in cases where the fetus was damaged,

where pregnancy was a result of rape or where a woman's physical or psychological health was threatened. Efforts to permit social and economic conditions to justify an abortion, though, are still resisted by anti-abortion groups.

Although jobs for women are still concentrated in the services, women are also now occupying jobs long monopolized by men. "The first woman judge was only appointed in 1977," Miss Alberdi said. "There is still no woman among the 60 members of the Supreme Court, but we now have almost 300 women out of a total of 2,200 judges."

Even the high level of unemployment among women — close to 30 percent — reflects the dramatic rise in those wanting to work. For example, government figures show that the number of women seeking

jobs jumped fivefold from 1978 to 1988 — to 2.8 million. Two of every three jobs, however, are still filled by men.

In politics, women are still not prominent, but male-dominated parties are increasingly sensitive to women's votes. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez recently appointed the first two women to his Cabinet — in charge of information and of social affairs — and his Socialist Workers' Party has ruled that women must occupy 25 percent of senior party jobs.

Perhaps the biggest change, though, has taken place within the family. Instead of building their lives around marriage, many young women are seeking higher education and then employment before looking for a spouse. Further, marrying at an older age, most couples have far fewer children than their parents.

## Report in U.S. AIDS Study of Fault In Virus Tests Raises Sharp Concern

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new finding that standard tests do not detect some AIDS virus carriers has raised sharp concerns among experts fighting the disease.

The study found that some people may carry the AIDS virus for up to three years without its being detected by standard AIDS tests.

In the study, about one-quarter of a group of 133 homosexual men who engaged in high-risk sexual behavior were infected. But, for long periods, they failed to produce the antibodies that are detected by AIDS screening tests.

The study, led by Dr. David T. Imagawa of Harbor-UCLA Medical Center in Torrance, California, was published Thursday in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

The AIDS test detects antibodies produced by the immune system in response to AIDS infection. Normally, AIDS researchers have thought, infected people produce antibodies within six months.

At the start of the new study, none of the 133 men had antibodies to the AIDS virus.

In the three-year study period, the researchers isolated the AIDS virus in the blood of 31 of the men. Only four of the 31 developed antibodies in that period, and their antibodies appeared 11 to 17 months after the virus was detected in their blood.

In three of these four men, the researchers used a new test that looks for hidden viruses in cells to show that the virus was present in their cells for 23 to 35 months before they developed antibodies.

Dr. Harold Jaffe, deputy director for science of the AIDS program at the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, said he would like to see the findings confirmed in a larger group exposed to the AIDS virus.

But, he said, "If it's correct, it's very concerning."

Dr. Jaffe said he was worried that some people who did not have AIDS antibodies might be infected and be unwittingly transmitting the virus to their sexual partners.

He added, "It also is a concern for the blood supply," although people at high risk of having AIDS are asked not to donate blood. He estimated that the chance was one in 40,000 that a person who received a blood transfusion would get AIDS-infected blood.

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, senior vice president for blood services of the American Red Cross, said the organization realized that some people might be infected without producing antibodies. But, he said, "We think the blood supply is as safe as we can make it."

He added, "We really do depend on our ability to exclude people with known risk factors" from donating blood and this exclusion "is the most important thing we do" to keep the blood supply safe.

The implications of what we're talking about are substantial," said John J. Shinsky, a researcher for the Cetus Corp., in Emeryville, California, who was a co-author of the paper on the latest findings.

William A. Haseltine, an AIDS researcher at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, who wrote an editorial accompanying Dr. Imagawa's paper, suggested that people who believed they had been exposed to the AIDS virus and had a negative antibody test should have antibody tests every three to six months.

Mr. Haseltine added that some infected people might never produce antibodies and might never become ill with AIDS.

Mr. Haseltine said the finding that AIDS infections can be hidden for years also gave researchers hope that they might find a way to induce people to control their AIDS infections.

The finding raises concern that some people who are infected with the virus may pass it on, while thinking they do not carry it on the basis of a misleading screening test.

It also suggests that the screening tests used to protect the blood supply and organ donations may be less reliable than generally thought.

And it calls into question the accuracy of surveys of the prevalence of AIDS infection because they, too, rely on an antibody test.

But researchers expressed caution in generalizing from the study, saying that other groups might have lower risks of silent infections.

The study, led by Dr. David T. Imagawa of Harbor-UCLA Medical Center in Torrance, California, was published Thursday in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

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## Pope Pressed In Norway on Key AIDS Issue

Reuters

OSLO — Pope John Paul II came under criticism here Thursday on the first stop of a 10-day Nordic tour when Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland questioned the Vatican ban on contraception in view of the spread of AIDS.

Mrs. Brundtland told the pope of her concern during a half-hour meeting at the start of his first tour of the Nordic countries, which will also take him to Iceland, Finland, Denmark and Sweden.

"I asked him a question which I think he will consider," she told Norwegian state radio. She said it concerned problems linked to the spread of AIDS, "where religious attitudes to the use of contraceptives make it difficult to prevent the spread of the disease in countries where there are many Catholics."

Asked how the pope had responded, she replied: "I think he thought it was an interesting and difficult moral question. He said he would gladly study it more closely." Less than one percent of Norwegians are Roman Catholics.

Condoms have been widely recommended as helping to prevent infection by the AIDS virus. The pope has often spoken out against contraception and abortion.



Pope John Paul II being welcomed by Mrs. Brundtland.

## Uno Returns to Tokyo Turmoil Imposing Discipline on Ruling Party Will Be First Task

By David Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Some Uno flew back to Japan on Thursday to accept appointment as Japan's 18th postwar prime minister, and warned the country "has to save the bright and growing side of Japan from being overshadowed by the darkness" of political corruption.

But Mr. Uno, Japan's foreign minister, returned from the Paris meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development to face jockeying among the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's leaders about who will serve in his cabinet, a revolt by some younger members of the party outraged at how he was chosen, and predictions by influential party elders that he would last in the job only a year or so.

Though he was not even a candidate for the job a week ago, Mr. Uno was formally approved Thursday as the next party president by the Liberal Democrats' executive committee.

That virtually assures him approval in a vote of the party's membership on Friday morning, and he is expected to become prime minister the same afternoon, after his election by the Diet, Japan's parliament. The Liberal Democratic Party has a comfortable majority in both Diet houses.

The man who was no one's first choice for the job will take command of the world's second-largest economy in a period of remarkable turmoil by recent Japanese standards, at home and abroad.

Mr. Uno's party faces the likelihood of huge losses in an election this summer after the Recruit scandal, named for the company whose systematic bribery of Japanese leaders forced a score of arrests and resignations, including that of the

current prime minister, Noboru Takeshita.

Meanwhile, tensions with Japan's closest ally, the United States, are worsening because of trade disputes. Mr. Uno was chosen as the next prime minister partly because of his international experience.

Still, Mr. Uno lacks a political following, and some members of his party said his term of office might be crippled before it even begins. His appointment will mark the first time in the Liberal Democrats' 34-year rule that a politician who does not run a party faction, the party's political influence in Japan, becomes prime minister.

The most common complaint heard Thursday about Mr. Uno was that he lacked zeal in carrying out extensive changes following the Recruit scandal. Takao Fukuda, an 84-year-old former prime minister who sought another chance at the job, has been his harshest critic. Other party elders voiced doubts on television that such a young man was up to the job of controlling Japan's government.

Mr. Uno is 66.

But Mr. Uno's willingness to take the job without setting conditions for major changes, along with his status as one of the few party leaders who took no Recruit money or stock, appears to be one of the major reasons he was selected. An earlier candidate, Masayoshi Ito, was not appointed after party leaders rejected his demand that everyone involved in the Recruit scandal leave the Diet.

It is a sign of how little funds, mental change has occurred in the party that Mr. Takeshita, who originally said he would play no role in choosing his successor, picked Mr. Uno and rammed his nomination through.

Mr. Abe, whose office accepted large sums of "donations" from Recruit, has made no secret of plans to try again for the prime minister's office, when the scandal blows over.

A few political observers here warn that it would be risky to underestimate Mr. Uno.

Known as a quick study, Mr. Uno is a 29-year veteran of the Diet. And prime ministers here have a way of defying accepted wisdom: Mr. Takeshita, for example, was reputed to be a brilliant domestic politician with no international skills. But he achieved several victories in foreign affairs, from expanding Japan's foreign aid to resolving some trade disputes, while he let a domestic scandal destroy his career.

## Jane's Says Arafat Plans Regular Palestine Army

The Associated Press

LONDON — Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has ordered that 3,500 armed Palestinians be deployed in southern Lebanon as "the core of a regular army of an independent Palestine of the future," Jane's Defense Weekly reported Thursday.

The troops are to replace "the existing chaos of assorted unruly militias, most of them affiliated with Arab countries and not always friendly to Arafat," the military affairs magazine said.

It added that Mr. Arafat sent military commanders to southern Lebanon in February to serve notice that salaries paid to part-time militia members were to be reduced, and eventually ended.

"Fighters and militiamen of all factions could volunteer for the Palestine army, with the understanding that applications would be subject to Arafat's personal approval," the article said.

Members of the militia forces protested strongly and at times violently because the economic anarchy in Lebanon provides little opportunity for other employment, according to the article. Service in the militia forces provides income for about 10,000 men in southern Lebanon refugee camps alone.

The article said that Mr. Arafat, commander of the Fatah guerrilla force as well as of the PLO, told his staff to postpone the salary cuts for the time being.

"Top Fatah officers, graduates of Indian, Pakistani and East bloc military academies and those who have served with the Jordanian Army, are now in Lebanon receiving training courses in the vicinity of Mithra Mithra village, east of the South Lebanese port of Sidon," it reported.

It said that on May 19, about 200 Palestinians completed basic training at the Rashidiyah refugee camp, south of Tyre.

The article added that as Mr. Arafat's "well-equipped and well-financed army" took shape, officers serving with other Palestinian factions have been enlisting, including Nayef Hawatme's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, or PFLP.

"Although leaders of both these factions have been recently critical of Arafat's moves, a PFLP official said they have no objection to their officers joining the Palestinian army and their departure will not affect their guerrilla operations," the magazine said.

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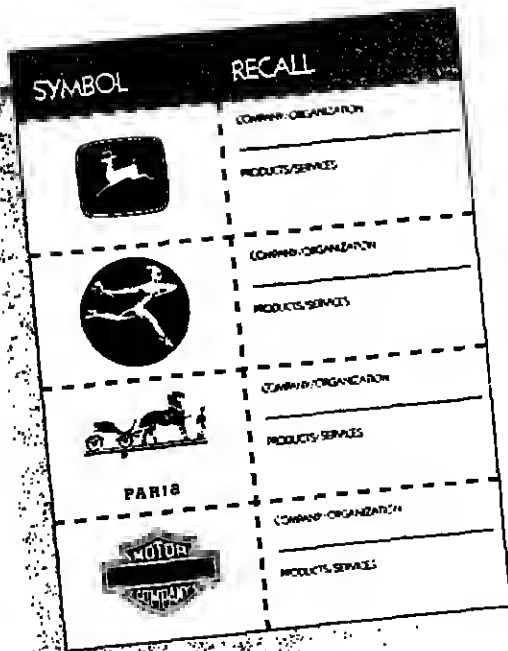
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# LUXURY REAL ESTATE

## Not So Much a Home as a Way of Life

**A**N 11TH-CENTURY Italian castle, an authentic 1850s townhouse in New York or a custom-built futuristic mansion in Los Angeles? No problem. In the money-is-no-object luxury real estate market, prospective purchasers, limited only by their imagination, can choose from a rich palette of plots and periods.

An hour-and-a-half's drive from Florence, the historic Castello di Afferri comes complete with a 40-hectare (99-acre) estate, a 16th-century chapel, terraced gardens, an artificial lake and two farmhouses. There is one catch, the agents warn: "For winter use it is necessary to install central heating." But that is unlikely to deter anyone who can afford the current asking price of just over \$690,000.

In New York's East 78th Street, \$5.9 million will buy another piece of history: a four-story, 40-foot-wide (12 meters) townhouse that still boasts a traditional entryway and its own garden front and back. "Everything is ultramodernized — and preserved," comments Clark Halstead, the broker handling the deal.

But for those who wish to stay ahead of the game, nothing but the latest will do. In the Beverly Hills, Holmby Hills and Bel-Air sections of Los Angeles, upmarket real estate carries a price tag of \$3.5 million an acre — plus the cost of the mansion, which is then torn down to make way for something bigger and better.

TV producer Aaron Spelling paid \$10 million for Bing Crosby's former home in order to replace it with a new, 56,000-square-foot (5,040-square-meter) mansion. Among its features: a 7,500-square-foot walk-in wardrobe for wife Candy Spelling's clothes. And the price? Estimates vary, but some reports place the cost at close to \$40 million.

Another TV mogul, Merv Griffin, has succeeded in going one better again. Having purchased 157 acres of land from Princess Sham,

the sister of the last shah of Iran, he plans to invest a further \$50 million in building a 60,000-square-foot mansion on the site. Incidental expenses include \$4 million to level the mountaintop for a helicopter pad.

On the other side of the Atlantic, St. Moritz still tops the list of places to be in Switzerland. Andrea Reich, who heads the real estate department for international realtors Baumann and Haller, says: "We build very few homes here, but they are all very luxurious."

To protect its exclusive reputation, St. Moritz law limits living space to no more than 20 percent of a plot. According to Ms. Reich, the laws were tightened about four years ago because "St. Moritz became too famous."

"The fancy people have always gone to Gstaad, but important business people come here and they want to be by themselves," she says. "When Princess Caroline of Monaco came, people tried to keep her out because they didn't want all the publicity she would bring."

The new law not only limited the way a property could look, it also placed an embargo on the sale of property to non-residents of Switzerland. It has not, however, prevented prices from continuing to rise. One 320-square-meter house, currently under construction, will cost 6 million Swiss francs (\$3.4 million). The owner has already paid an additional SF 3.9 million for the 1,500 square meters of land around it.

Other ski resorts have followed suit with similar restrictions on ownership. Today, for example, only 10 percent of property in Klos-

ters and 15 to 20 percent in Davos can be sold to foreigners. The result is a two-tier market, with similar apartments in the same building carrying a 15 percent premium if sold to non-Swiss residents.

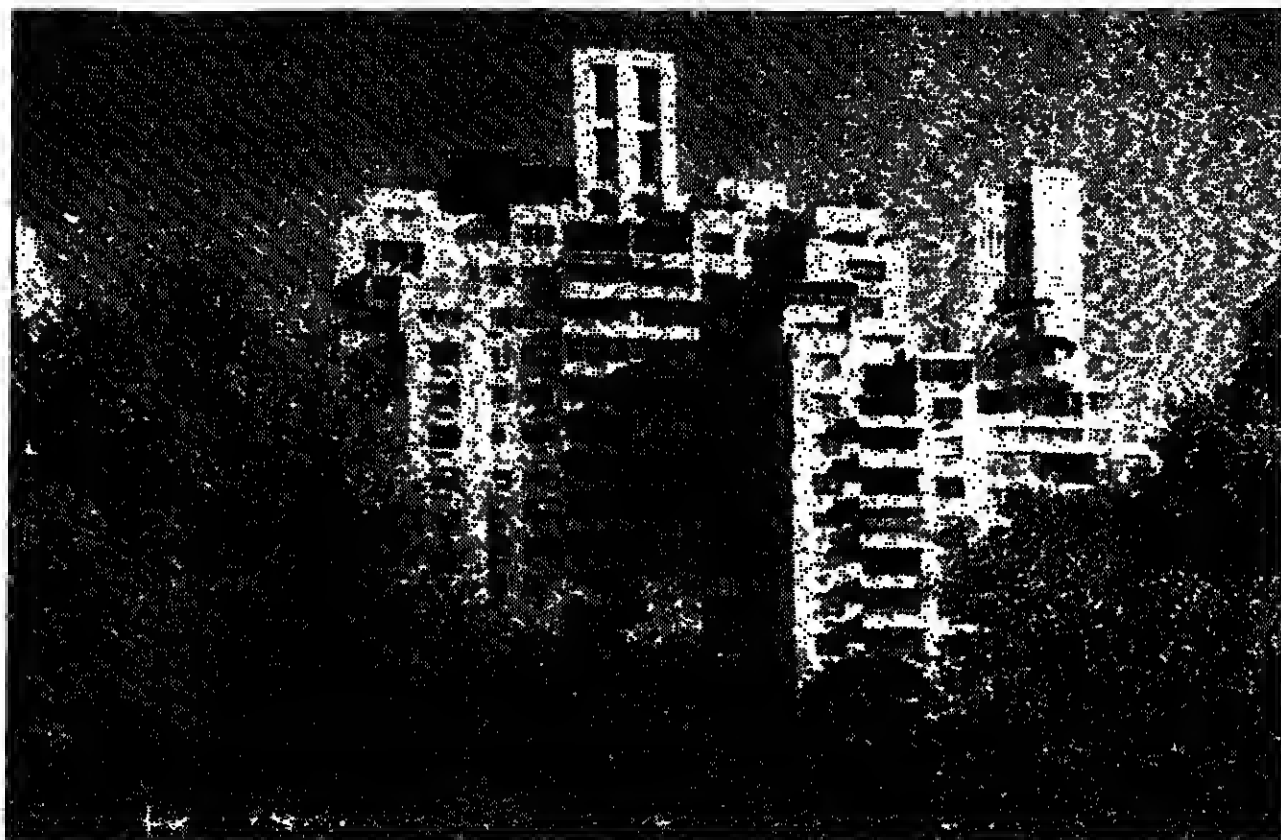
In London there is an equally strong, though somewhat more disturbing divide. At the top end of the market, there is still a brisk trade in homes costing over £1 million (\$1.56 million). But the rest of the London home market is stagnant at best and, according to the authoritative Institute of Chartered Surveyors, slipping in many locations.

Britain's realtors are notorious for hyping property prices because as commission men — they obtain up to 3 percent from vendors — they have a vested interest in sky-high figures. So they have maintained an optimistic front and criticized media reports of the decline as "sensationalism."

"The truth," says West End agent Anthony Lassman, "is that the capital has become a two-tier market. Prime property in prestige locations such as Mayfair, Belgravia, Knightsbridge, St. John's Wood and Regent Park is maintaining its price and even exceeding last year's level. The volume market, however, is static. No one's buying and no one's selling."

There is, however, a silver lining for those who invested wisely. Yesterday's not-quite-luxury real estate in London could still be traded for a castle in Tuscany.

Compiled from reports by Steve Weinstein in New York, Ellen Wallace in Saint Prex (Switzerland) and Alec Snobel in London.



Amenities plus location: a cooperative apartment block on New York's 5th Avenue.

## N.Y. Glut Puts More Rentals on Market

**F**OR EXECUTIVES RELOCATING to New York, renting an apartment has once again become a viable option. For the first time since World War II, when rent control laws took thousands of units off the market, luxury rentals have become a relative bargain in Manhattan. In fact, Manhattan rental prices have been declining overall since 1986.

The trend is a result of several converging market forces. Manhattan's cooperative and condominium market has softened considerably. "In this market people are nervous," says Ira Adler, an expert in conversions. "They see appreciation slowing up. The statistics say it's still going up, but I hear from people prices are down."

Overconstruction and fallout

from the 1987 stock market crash are also important factors. Even more importantly, developers misjudged the market and are now paying the penalty with surplus units.

"During the 1980s, prior to the revision of the federal tax laws, an enormous amount of product was built to cater to investors," says Nancy Packes, president of Feathered Nest, a brokerage firm that

handles rentals only. "This resulted in studios and one-bedrooms as a nuisance."

"The part of the market performing the least are the one-bedrooms," adds Peter Tyrrell, vice-president and director of residential sales at Sulzberger-Rolfe, a large New York real estate firm.

See Rentals Page 11

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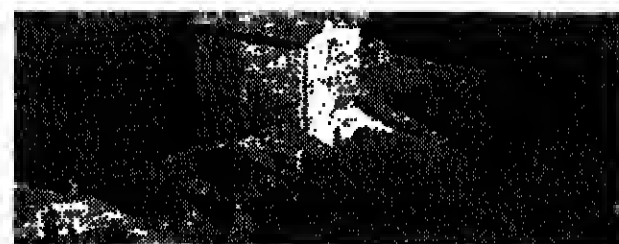
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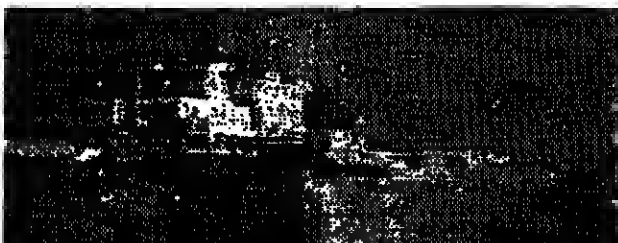
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## Sun, Sea, Sand and a Touch of Magic on the Riviera

The famous names — St. Tropez, Cannes and Monaco — are filled with magic. So are the bays and beaches and the sparkling glitter of the jet-set life, royalty and show business.

Places like Cap d'Antibes, Cap Martin and Cap Ferrat are up and coming. The new Résidence Cap Martin apartment complex, for example, includes seven 400-square-meter (4,320-square-foot) penthouses that sell from six million to eight-and-a-half million French francs each. Too rich? A three-room apartment on the fourth floor with a sea view will set you back 3 million francs (\$441,000).

"That is the kind of apartment one is more accustomed to seeing in Cannes or Monaco, but the market in France can really accept that kind of product now," says Brian Grocock, manager of the John Taylor Agency. "Those penthouses will certainly sell — one has gone already."

Where does this money come from? In Monaco, the Agedi agency has clients from 32 nations, primarily Italian, German, Swiss and English. And most clients seek primary residences, not second vacation homes. The famous Monaco tax law — no personal income taxes for foreigners who stay six months each year — has much to do with that.

"The market now is for big flats, 200 to 250 square meters," says Eric Wentz, manager of Park Agency International. "People seem to require big flats now because they want to live in Monaco. In the past we saw much more for investment purposes, and those were smaller flats. People who are quite rich want a nice place to live, a quiet, safe place."

Along the French Riviera, the clientele is a bit different, according to local real estate agents. Without Monaco's tax benefits, there are fewer people seeking primary residences. Most look for second vacation homes and investment properties. But be it Cannes or Monaco, prices for luxury homes are rising.

Prices for luxury properties in Monaco can cost anywhere from 45,000 to 95,000 francs per square meter. Jacques de Beer, president of Agedi, says average prices have climbed from 20,000 to 55,000 francs per square meter over the last five years.

"Demand is becoming more

A villa with a swimming pool, perhaps, or a luxury apartment overlooking the beach. Costly, yes. But many people are discovering that a home on the French Riviera, though expensive, has a great deal of value. So many people, in fact, that the local market for luxury homes is booming.

and more important," he says. "Constructible land is becoming scarce. In fact, the government has decided to construct an underground railroad station in order to build new properties in its place."

A penthouse on the waterfront with swimming pool and servant quarters will set you back anywhere from 20 to 50 million francs — if you can find one.

"There is plenty of property 70,000 francs per square meter. Here, as well as all along the French Riviera, new projects have begun selling well."

Take, for example, the Coline de la Paix complex on the Cap Ferrat side of Nice, where some of the 50 apartments sell for over 30,000 francs per square meter.

"The development was launched a year ago and prop-

crossroads of southern Europe."

Unlike Monaco, where the clientele resembles a mini-United Nations, purchasers along the French Riviera are primarily French and English, according to Denis Laurent, general director of Gecif Méditerranée.

"Monaco, Cannes and St. Tropez are the best, because they are the most prestigious,"

he says. "People come for the was bound to bounce back. In addition, cultural amenities are becoming more attractive. Both Monaco and Nice have major orchestras, and the Nice and Monaco operas are improving. The road network is improving, too. And even the united Europe of 1992 seems to be contributing to the boom."

"The south of France is situated between the industrial north of Spain and the industrial north of Italy, and the mayor of Nice has publicly stated he wants Nice to be the capital of southern Europe," says Mr. Grocock. "They've put a lot of money behind their ambitions. They're trying to create a mini-Silicon Valley."



One of the Riviera's most famous stretches of seashore: la Croisette in Cannes.

erty sales went through a slow pace initially," says Mr. Grocock. "But in the current market a lot are selling very well."

Further down the coast, a vacant beachfront property is becoming Antibes-les-Pins, a 170,000-square-meter development of housing, offices and stores. The complex is calling itself "La Nouvelle Côte d'Azur," at the heart of "the new

atmosphere, geography and climate. And of course they want a view of the sea. Everything from the lowest price to the highest is selling well now."

There are many reasons for the boom. For one thing, the stock market crash may have sent people out of stocks and into real estate. For another, the housing market had been slumping for several years and

"With more accent on 1992 and everything associated with that, I think our position is good, especially in Monaco. The fiscal advantages are there. And if a businessman sitting in the rain up in Amsterdam wants to do business in the south of France, there will be nothing to stop him," he concludes. "So why not?"

Larry Kilman

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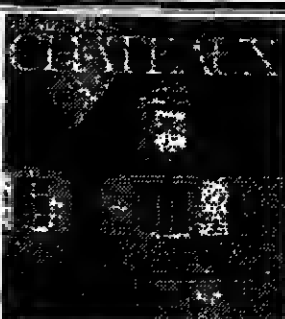
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# LUXURY REAL ESTATE

## Within the Privacy of Your Own Four Walls

One English castle owner recalls that she and her husband had purchased land and drawn up plans for a beautiful new, all-pushbutton house. Then they stopped in to see a castle "just because it was up for sale." The love affair lasted years, through constantly crumbling walls, a steady stream of curious trespassers and monumental holes in their budget.

Dave Barry was a manager for Kraft Foods and a bachelor when he decided to buy Roch Castle on the West Coast of Wales, thinking it would make a great home for a single fellow. Between buying and moving in, however, he met and married his wife.

Four years later he turned down a promotion which would have moved him to Chicago, and they transformed the castle so it could be rented out to small groups. "I haven't done anything else since I opted out of the rat race," Mr. Barry recalls. In winter they maintain the building — plumbing, electrical work, painting. In summer they work on the grounds.

"You buy a chateau because you love beautiful things," says French banker Dominique Dumoussaud, who is on his second and aiming for a third. "But I know a lot of people who end up organizing their lives around their chateaus."

When a man's castle is his home, nothing is out of the ordinary, except possibly an ordinary life. But then, nobody buys a castle because of the nice suburban lifestyle it provides.

Strictly speaking, a chateau is not the real thing, and real castle owners like to set the record straight. An American industrialist who has owned five castles in three countries waxes indignant at the abuse of the word. "There are lots of tiny little castles around, honest medieval ones. But they are itty-bitty, and the popular viewpoint is that a castle has to be large. Lots of people want grand ones, just to be able to say, I live in a big castle. It's simple: if it is a fortified residence, it's a castle, if it's not, then it's no castle."

Well, nearly. Tony Noguera, who has recently taken to selling French castles as a supplement to his small farm income in the middle of France, points out that the word castle can be used if the building is castellated. "It's those up and down things at the top — like teeth, you know. In England, you needed a permit from the king to add teeth at the top." Gradually, the idea grew that castles had something to do with the royal powers that be, or once were.

"There are a very large number of chateaus in France going for ridiculous prices," says Mr. Noguera. They start at 2 million francs (\$293,642) for homes that could be lived in. For the truly stoic, one-fourth that price will buy a tumble-down edifice in an isolated corner of France.

A renovated castle or chateau is another matter. Chateau La Folie, overlooking the town of Loches, near Tours, is up for sale for 9 million francs. It was completely redone two years ago; the price includes 17th-18th century furnishings.

Prices are on the rise now in France, where chateaus hit the market in droves after the Socialists came to power in the early 1980s. Michele Klarer is an agent who specializes in chateaus in the Dordogne, in southern France. "All but one of the hundreds of chateaus here are sold now. In 1981, you could have found one for 2.3 million francs, but today that will just buy you a manor house. Here,

prices are higher because we have the benefit of a warmer climate, and this is the *France profonde* that foreigners love."

The biggest buyers, she says, are the English. The pound is relatively strong, and they see France as closer to home, thanks to the Channel tunnel and the new TGV train line to Bordeaux. Mr. Dumoussaud sold his first castle, in the Tarn, to a Scottish businessman who wanted to get away from it all but keep working. He shipped in his fax machine and secretary and carried on in pleasant surroundings.

As for the cost of running a castle, it's monumental. La Folie, now up for sale, costs 15,000 francs a year to heat and taxes on the land are 17,000 francs.

Mr. Noguera has one chateau on his books, in the Creuse, with 12 bedrooms on each of two floors, plus a third floor that could be converted. Price: 2 million francs — which is what an insurance company paid two years ago just to reroof the building following a fire.

So why does anyone bother? "Once it is restored, you get an enormous amount of satisfaction out of it," says Mr. Dumoussaud. "It's a way to touch history, and there is a certain serenity that goes with a castle. It's a very special sensation, sitting in front of this magnificent fireplace in the winter with the logs crackling and the world outside."

Ellen Wallace



One way to live like a lord: Chateau Theret, Creuse.

## More Rentals on Market

Continued from Page 9

People in the condominium market are trading up. Baby boomers are reaching an age where they're looking for two- and three-bedroom apartments, he comments, adding that this is having a "tremendous impact on the market; people are leaving one-bedrooms. The developers miscalculated."

As a result, one-bedroom apartments are going begging. A recent example is Checkers, a luxury high-rise built by Peter Kalikow. Built as a condominium, the building is now being marketed as a rental.

"It makes more sense to rent than to buy," the ads say, and Mr. Adler agrees. "Buildings built for sale have amenities you don't see in rental properties," he says. "The developer doesn't get a return; he's doing it for cash flow."

Developers often absorb a building's units into their own portfolios and then list them in newspaper classified ads, disguising them as investor properties. At least this allows them to give the building a sold-out appearance, making it more attractive to potential buyers. Who, after all, would want to become part owner (which is what a co-op or condo buyer becomes) in an unsuccessful property?

The Corinthian, a condominium at 320 E. 38th St., for example, offers several such units. Starting rents for studios are \$1,600, one-bedrooms \$2,000.

At these relatively low prices, developers can't recoup the apartments' cost. That's why, in apartments built specifically as rentals, amenities are kept to a minimum. "Whereas, when they're putting up a condo or co-op, they include all sorts of 'goodies' to make it attractive," Mr. Adler notes.

Then there are the hybrid buildings: those that remain co-ops or condos, but where the landlord rents the remaining units to generate cash flow. In today's uncertain market, developers frequently reserve for themselves the right to rent or sell unsold units.

Rental apartments in these hybrid buildings are not subject to New York's stringent rent stabilization laws, which govern lease renewals, protect tenants from eviction and put a ceiling on rent charged. But Mr. Tyrrell points out: "If the developer is going to rent, he'll have to offer an attractive lease even though apartments in condos and co-ops are not rent stabilized. The tenant is entitled to the quiet enjoyment of a home rental for a fixed period of time."

To sweeten the deal even more, many developers even assume bro-

kers' fees. Rental brokers typically charge consumers one month's rent on their apartment.

The present market glut has also forced individual condo and co-op owners to rent rather than sell their own units when they want to leave. "I'm getting inquiries from clients," Mr. Adler says. "The market is soft, they want to generate income, but they don't know if they'll get below-market value."

The very high end of the market may be less susceptible to these forces because these people are more recession-proof. But even there, renters have the advantage of terminating a lease on short notice, whereas an owner must take the time to dispose of the property. In a cooperative, the co-op board can — and frequently does — turn down prospective buyers, often for frivolous reasons.

A renter, on the other hand, can simply forego his security deposit (usually one month's rent) and walk away from his commitment. "It's fair to assign value to the emotional concerns over disposing of property," according to Mr. Tyrrell.

Statistics on market appreciation don't tell the whole story. Perhaps the best reason to rent instead of to buy is the hidden costs of buying and selling an apartment in the United States. These hidden fees, including bank attorney fees, buyer's fees, origination fees to the institutional lender who provides the mortgage financing, appraisal fees, title insurance, managing agent commission, transfer fees and taxes, all equal 10 to 14 percent of the purchase price, according to Mr. Tyrrell.

These costs are not considered when a buyer calculates appreciation. Furthermore, while waiting for the sale, the owner must assume maintenance and carrying charges. Thus, in a \$500,000 property with a \$1,500 monthly maintenance fee and \$4,100 in monthly mortgage financing, the lost opportunity on income totals \$5,600 every month. Add to that the loss of income on bank interest that could be collected from the sale price.

Of course, buying an apartment has its advantages as well. A person planning to stay and earn income in the U.S. is subject to federal taxes, which favor homeowners.

"If you're here three to five years, you should consider buying," Mr. Tyrrell says. "A person who anticipates being here for a short haul should entertain a rental."

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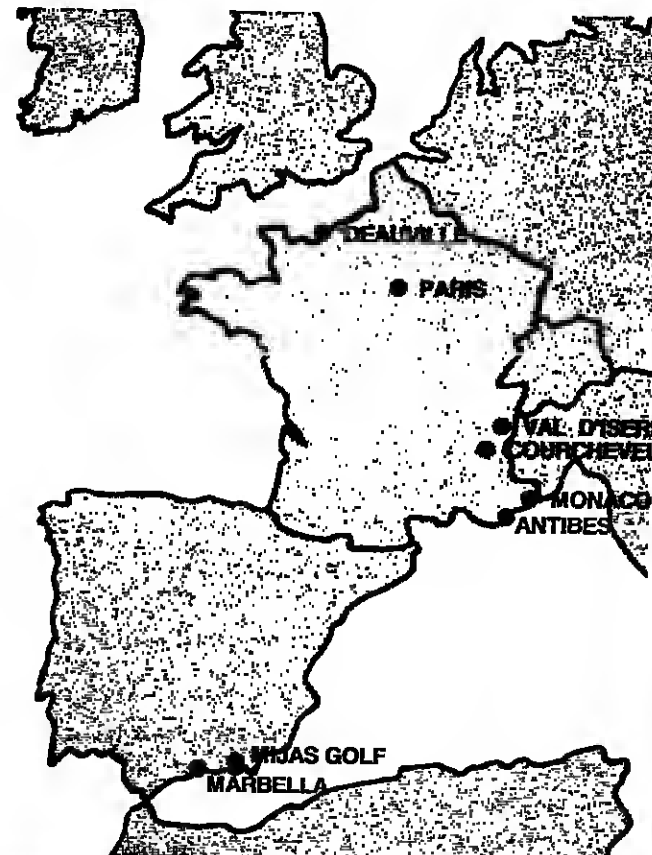
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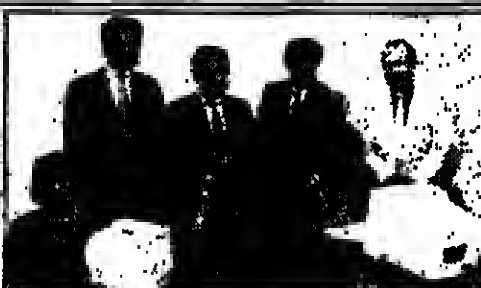
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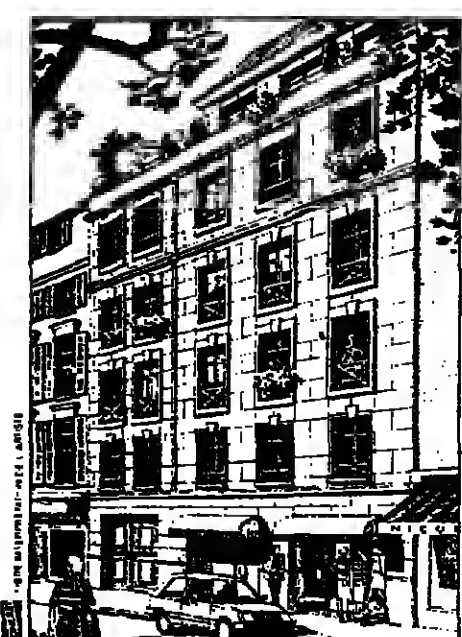
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## LUXURY REAL ESTATE

## Accent on the All-American British Home

The location may be London, but the amenities are all-American: kitchens with ceramic hobs and microwaves and including those compactors that reduce a week's mountain of refuse into a fragrant molehill; American-style bathrooms with power showers that batter you into submission; TV dens and home computer centers.

Nobody seems to know whether such features are standard trans-Atlantic, but landlords and developers feel obliged to provide them and buyers seek them. That is why international business executives setting up home or renting quality flats in the capital and its surrounding sophisticated stockbroker belt find surprisingly high standards of comfort now. What a contrast to the very recent situation where even the stately homes of England were traditionally Spartan — cold, drafty and mildewed, with chronically sick plumbing.

The conservative British still favor period exteriors like Tudor cottages, Georgian terraces and Victorian mansions that blend into the landscape or townscape, but behind the scenes state-of-the-art technology is at work. Standards are high because buyers cannot raise finance unless new property carries National House Building Council certification, and the NHBC sets higher criteria every year. It has recently added up all the factors and concludes that there are 60 different ways in which minimum new house standards are higher than those of only 10 years ago.

With safety in mind, new houses are required to have such features as two-way light switches to all staircases; handrails to steep external steps or pathways; appropriate walk boarding in lofts; bathroom doors that can be opened from the outside in emergencies; careful location of electric cables in walls. There is a mass of tough technical specifications on materials and structure.

Kitchens must have spacious work surfaces on both sides of cooker and sink — large enough to take two appliances, such as toaster and food processor. There should be up to 2.3 cubic meters of storage space in the kitchen; elsewhere, heated airing cupboards with shelving, at least 17 electric sockets in three-bedroom houses and a wash basin in every lavatory that is not next to a bathroom.

With such specifications an absolute must, many developers find it impractical simply to refurbish older houses in London and, with virtually no empty lots to build on, they find it best to demolish old buildings and build new ones on the site, retaining only the original facades where required by local authority conservation orders.

A good example of new construction is Charles II Place in Chelsea — a new development in a new pri-

vate, specially created street. The 50 freehold townhouses available there have three or four bedrooms, three bathrooms, garage, gardens and, in most cases, a conservatory. Here, too, are fully fitted kitchens with dishwasher, fridge and freezer, washer and drier, sink with waste disposal, cooker with double oven and generous cupboard space. There is 24-hour portage. Prices start at £585,000 (\$960,000), with one special townhouse at £750,000 (from agents Jackson-Stops, Allsop & Co and Hershfields Residential).

A stylish new apartment block at Chepstow Villas has just been nominated for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea's Civic Design Award. The two show flats in the seven-flat development are decorated by Nina Campbell, the Duke and Duchess of York's favorite interior designer.

With energy saving and comfort in mind, the building is crafted using solid masonry walls, concrete floors and double glazing, minimizing sound transmission and heat loss. Prices peak at £565,000 for a three-bedroom duplex. All flats are served by a lift. The penthouse has its own private entrance and the two ground floor maisonettes have double-story conservatories that lead out to the gardens (Knight Frank & Rutley).

After a purge of some of its less attractive elements, frisky Soho has now become a sought-after work environment and a desirable central location for residence. The first new luxury development there, in Upper John Street, is aimed to match the quality of Chelsea, Knightsbridge and Kensington, according to agents Strutt & Parker.

There are 14 apartments in the complex, ranging from studios and one-bedders to two- and three-bedroom units at £350,000, some with patios or terraces. All share the same high standard of appointments, including a marble entrance hall with video entry phone and — a real boon in Soho — parking space in the basement with internal access to the ground floor.

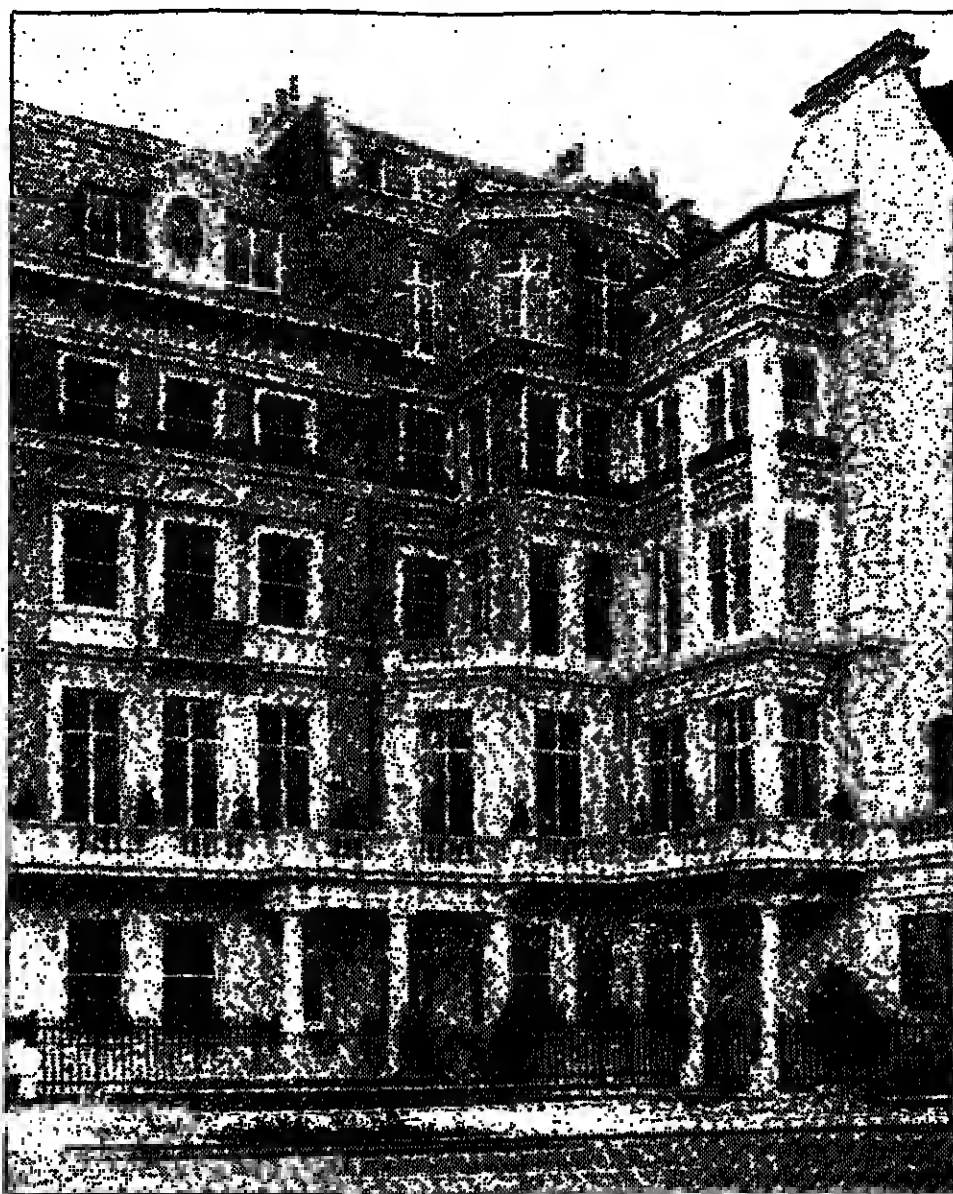
Lowell Homes are now offering for sale (through Savills) the second phase of its new development at

Roland Way, Kensington. Mainly freehold, there are 27 three- and four-bedroom townhouses integrated into the existing mews. Complementing their period surroundings, the townhouses have wrought iron railings and box sash windows. Interiors include fireplaces with Georgian grates, marble surround and hearth. Some houses have extensive entrance halls with marble flooring. All have high-tech kitchens and bathrooms, plus secure garages or underground parking with remote control doors. Prices are from £470,000 to £810,000.

More typical of London prime property are reconstructions behind an old elevation. Arguably one of the most notable and elegant of these is Royal Court House in Sloane Street, Knightsbridge. This is a development of 24 apartments that are secure to a point of obsession. All windows have magnetic catches; each apartment has an intruder alarm, fire alarm and a personal attack alarm system. There is a 24-hour uniformed porter service and receptionists. A closed-circuit TV security system provides surveillance of external common areas and unmanned entry points and there is a direct video link between apartment and reception lobby.

Kitchens are like a space station control, and bathrooms all marble and mirrors. Reception rooms and bedrooms are high, wide and handsome. Further amenities include car parking, secretarial, telex and fax facilities, satellite TV reception, post, milk, flowers and other deliveries personally brought to your front door by the porter.

Prices start at £1 million (through De Groot Collis Residential). Another superb reconstruction nearby is 76-78 Cadogan Gardens, where three fine Georgian terraced houses were totally demolished behind the facade and top quality apartments built. Most traverse the three houses and are on one level. The principal ones provide five bedrooms, five bathrooms and three receptions. Two maisonettes have private Japanese gardens. Fixtures and fittings are of a standard reflecting prices ranging from £900,000 to £2,250,000 (joint agents



A mansion block in London's Hyde Park Gate.

Maskells and WA Ellis). In aristocratic St James's, 76 Jernyn Street has undergone complete rebuilding of the interior plus adaptation and re-cladding of the exterior to provide 23 flats of international standard. There are two lifts, private car parking and high security with 24-hour portage. Prices range from £340,000 for a two-bedroom, one-bathroom apartment to £475,000 for two bedrooms and two bathrooms (from Knight Frank & Rutley and Prudential Property Services).

Also entirely newly built behind an existing Queen Anne facade is 58/59 Hyde Park Gate, which enjoys one of London's most spectacular views across Hyde Park. These two elegant period houses have been meticulously converted into 24

luxury apartments by Fairclough Homes, which has taken great care with choice of designs so that each unit has individual style and character. Through agents Stuart Wilson, £115,000 is asked for a studio; £145,000 for a one-bedder; £295,000 for two; £550,000 for three; and £1.35 million for a super penthouse — all with an NHBC warranty.

As part of the regeneration of London's riverside, Bovis Homes has created an impressive landmark in the form of Sands Wharf, a prestigious new riverside development located on the Chelsea and Fulham reach of the Thames. The units (from £295,000 to £750,000) benefit from terraces and balconies, taking full advantage of the views both up and down the river. Landscaped private

gardens, water frontage and spacious living accommodation are just some of the hallmarks of Sands Wharf. Security is also a major attribute — each apartment is fitted with its own video entry phone, and there is a central porter's lodge, manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, there is basement parking on two levels for residents.

There are also plans in the pipeline for an adjacent leisure complex that will offer an indoor swimming pool, gymnasium and sauna and up to eight tennis and squash courts. Operated as a club, it will offer residents of Sands Wharf privileged life membership.

"That's American-style," say the agents (Hamptons Residential). But it's really typically contemporary London. Alec Snobell

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# LUXURY REAL ESTATE

## The Rise and Spread of Hong Kong Real Estate

With only 500 or so free-standing residential properties left in the crowded British colony, houses with their own land are now so scarce that Prestige Homes, the luxury real-estate division of property giant First Pacific (Hong Kong) Ltd, claims an 85 percent share of the market based on fewer than 20 sales over the last two years.

Properties such as the old-Colonial-style former schoolhouse surrounded by garden and woods high above Hong Kong's central business district, and expected to fetch between US\$3.2 million and US\$3.8 million at auction in June, rarely come on the market. When they do, says Prestige Homes' general manager Jackie Langridge, "it's done discreetly, and they usually go to corporate buyers or very wealthy locals."

Occasionally, though, some are resold. Mr. Langridge recalls the "turn-around" of a detached house on the less-fashionable midlevels, which was bought for US\$4.4 million and sold four months later for US\$1 million more—only to be demolished. While the building itself had been regarded as uninhabitable because of its bad Feng Shui, or spirit of place, the plot on which it stood remained prime building land. Greed overcame geomancy.

The dearth of detached housing is partly due to the territory's mountainous terrain, which offered few locations away from the heat and clamor of the city. But it is also due to lucrative redevelopment, says First Pacific Davies' managing director David S. Davies.

Condominiums, such as the recently completed 33-story Albany, owned

"Wealth," said economist John K. Galbraith, "should be advertised." In Hong Kong, such advertisement can take the form of buying a mock-Tudor mansion on the Peak or renting a luxury condo with a pool and a club.



One of Hong Kong's few hundred remaining colonial-style homes.

by Swire Properties Ltd, now occupy the former sites of many mansions. Ranked as one of the most luxurious apartment and duplex blocks in Hong Kong, it is built on the edge of Hong Kong's Zoological and Botanical Gardens and on the sweep of a hill that local lore declares is the back of a dragon. This will reportedly ensure its occupants long-lasting prosperity, which may be needed since a penthouse on one of its three adjoining towers rents out at US\$19,000 per month.

Half an hour away by

taxi or chauffeured limousine, Parkview, an 18-story condominium estate on the south side of Hong Kong island, rivals Albany for luxury.

Set in 55,000 square meters of nature reserve land, Parkview is owned by Taiwan's Chyuan Fwu Group and will have 560 residential and 420 Grand Luxe apartments when it is completed later this year. When residents step out of their marble and oak-lined apartments they can go to any of several restaurants, a library, a health club with Roman baths, a gymnasium,

squash and racquetball courts, two swimming pools (one with built-in whirlpool bath) or even a beauty salon, all without leaving the confines of the complex.

Many of the luxury apartment blocks now being built are taken up by foreign companies on three- to six-month leases for their executives. As well as a roof, they offer room and maid service. Similarly, residential apartments are being built into new hotels, such as the Grand Hyatt, which will form part of Hong Kong's new water-

side Convention and Exhibition Center.

While a two-bedroom apartment may rent for US\$3,000 to US\$5,000 a month, a suite in a mid-to-top-range hotel will cost approximately US\$5,000 to US\$6,000 a month. And while Hong Kong clubs generally have long waiting lists and require an average debenture of US\$2,800, many of the newer upmarket apartment blocks have their own club facilities. Parkview, for instance, has a 160,000-square-foot club boasting Western and Chinese restaurants, bars, billiards rooms and a business center.

Many developers are turning to townhouses as an investment. For where they may only get a five percent return each month from a mansion, they can expect 10 percent from a townhouse or apartment. At the same time, planning ordinances in areas of low-rise housing often restrict the height of new premises. While a two- or three-story semi-detached townhouse will generally rent for about US\$7,500 to US\$12,800, says Richard Bellord of real estate agents Richard Ellis, an executive apartment will cost US\$2,500 to US\$10,000, depending on its location and amenities.

Though average apartment prices at US\$320 per square foot are "about as much as the market can bear," according to First Pacific Davies' David Davies, the luxury residential sector continues to rise on the back of a booming economy. Besides, those buyers

with at least US\$1 million to spend on the half-dozen mansions that are available at any one time have longterm plans. Many of them, according to real estate sources, are governments seeking consular premises for use after 1997.

Francis Pearce

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## Prices Move Faster Than Owners in Australia

The sprawling Point Piper mansion, with its private jetty, tennis court and views all the way down Sydney Harbor, fetched around A\$18 million (US\$13.6 million) in a sale by private treaty. That was in June last year; it was then, and still is, by far the most expensive private home sold in Australia.

Paradise Sur Mer was sold at the peak of a real estate boom that had seen prices in Sydney rocket by up to 100 percent in 24 months. A four-bedroom executive house, for example, in a reasonable harborside suburb such as Mosman, Neutral Bay or Cremorne, with two or three bedrooms, spa and swimming pool — but no tennis court on its 750-square-meter block and no hint of a harbor view — shot from A\$750,000 to around A\$1.5 million.

Since then, the real estate market across Australia has been much more subdued. A key dampener, even at the upper end of the market, has been interest rates, which have risen from 12.9 percent two years ago to a savage 17 percent announced by some banks on May 26.

Although Sydney still has the most buoyant market in terms of price, real estate agents report nothing at all currently on the market above A\$10 million.

The best on offer is Seaciff, an ultra-modern mansion with six bedrooms, five bathrooms and the most breathtaking views of Sydney Harbor, which can be enjoyed from the breakfast table or

When Sir Frank Renouf sold his palatial Sydney harborside villa, Paradise Sur Mer, in the wake of his marriage bust-up with the former Susan Sangster, Sydney real estate agents must have thought it was they who were in paradise.

the master bedroom suite directly above. This went to auction on May 23 but was passed in at A\$7.5 million; offers of over A\$8 million are awaited.

Generally, though, the older waterfront mansions are quickly snapped up, especially in eastern suburbs such as Vaucluse, Watson's Bay, Rose Bay and Darling Point, and North Shore suburbs such as Neutral Bay, Mosman and Cremorne. One recent sale for A\$6.2 million was a rambling, older-style Vaucluse house with seven bedrooms, sandstone walls, fine harbor views — and the first electric chandelier in Australia.

Only Perth competes with Sydney in Australia's high roller real estate market, and then only along an otherwise modest-looking street called Jutland Parade in the swank suburb of Dalkeith.

Here the views over the Swan River to the city are fantastic. And so, by Perth real estate standards, are the prices — bumped up by the flood of fast fortunes made in Western Australia in recent years. Some of those fortunes are faltering now and a trickle of millionaire's row mansions is coming on to the market, such as jeans king Alastair Norwood's futuristic white palace, which was passed in at auction for A\$9.5 million a few weeks

ago. Apparently nothing less than A\$10 million will do.

The smart money in the West, however, is heading much farther north to Broome, a sleepy little former pearling town on the northwestern coast, where the beaches are long and white and the climate perfect — apart from the occasional hurricane. Broome hardly knows what has hit it, with beachside apartments now changing hands for A\$200,000 to A\$275,000.

Brewing magnate Alan Bond's Observation City development, a few kilometers north of Perth, still attracts some attention with apartments overlooking the Indian Ocean changing hands for around A\$500,000.

The smart money in the East also is heading north away from Sydney, even away from the Gold Coast, which has always been the barometer of the Australian real estate market's health.

Interestingly, it was Alan Bond's son, Craig, who startled the Brisbane market in May when he paid twice the previous record price for a house in Brisbane: A\$3 million for a 93-year-old, 700-square-meter home in the suburb of Ascot.

The Brisbane luxury market is said to be easing, with not much

available in the A\$1 million-plus bracket. Gold Coast apartments are still popular — a recently built penthouse of around 400 square meters, with panoramic views of the Pacific, would have cost A\$1 million two years ago; now it will cost twice that.

The increasing trend, though, along the Queensland coast is toward residential resorts that are very select, very private and very expensive by Australian standards.

Sanctuary Cove, midway between the Gold Coast and Brisbane, has been a very successful example, selling 14 houses this year for a total of A\$16.5 million. The sort of features offered include walled security, top-class sporting facilities, marinas and boutique shopping centers; a four-bedroom, four-bathroom "manor" home of 500 square meters comes with landscaped tropical gardens, pool, spa, triple garage and 24-hour security guards.

What is billed as Australia's dearest residential land is about to be released not far away at Sovereign Islands, off the Gold Coast's Paradise Point, in lots ranging from 800 square meters to 1,680 square meters, with price tags from A\$329,000 to A\$789,000 — or A\$700 a square meter. The developers, who claim there is no similar development in the southern hemisphere, argue that if anything similar was available in Sydney or Melbourne it would cost four times the price.

Nigel Hopkins



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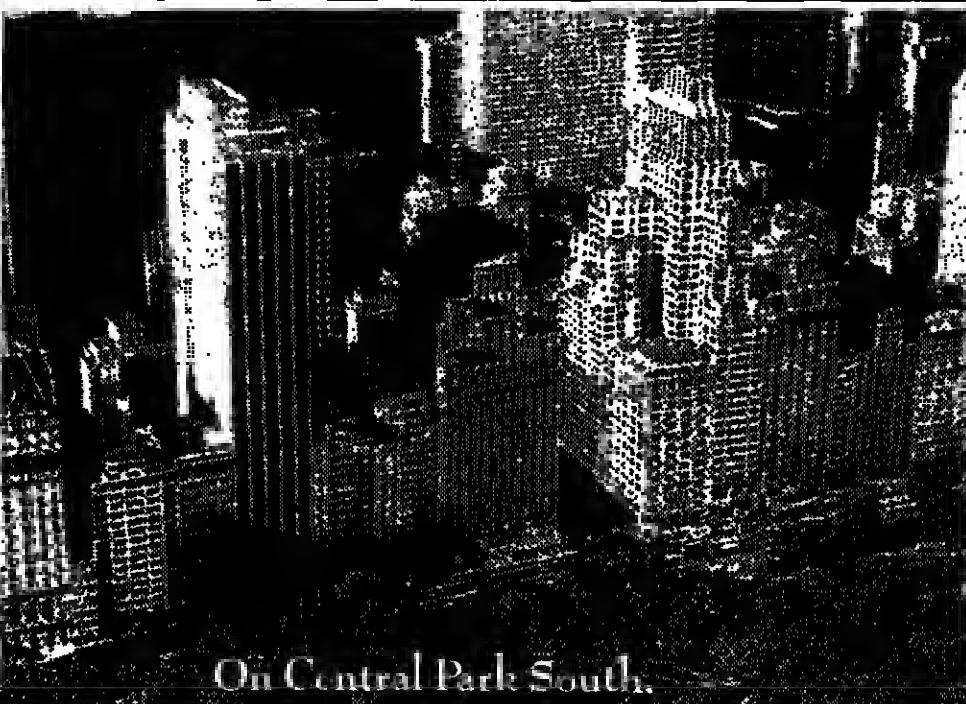
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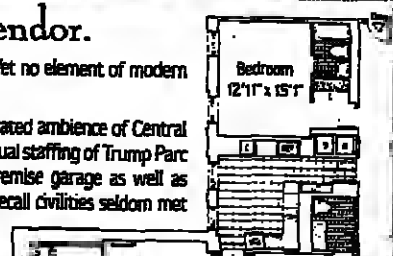
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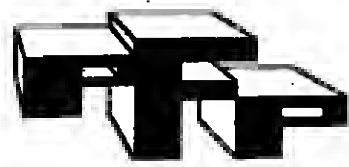
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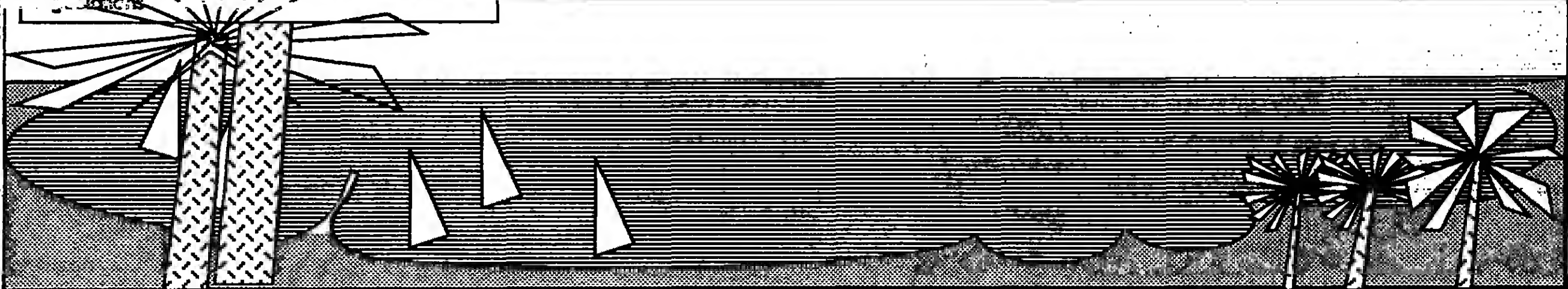
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# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- Shopping in Oxford
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In Seville: The Alcázar, the La Maestranza bullring, and Plaza de España, site of 1929 World's Fair.

## Seville: Andalusian Gem In Rich Light of Centuries

by Godfrey Goodwin

SEVILLE — This is not just a great city of the past. It is the vibrant modern center of western Andalusia, as the traffic and the crowds make plain.

Situated in one of the most fertile provinces of Spain, the Guadalquivir River that flows through it was navigable until the last century. The university thrives, as it has done for centuries, and during the school year students throng the city center and fill the bars with noise as the young have done since the days when Muslims ruled, when the students, merchants and tourists of those days first crowded the avenues.

It is a city of orange trees brilliant with clouds of blossoms or unpecked fruit. Even a beggar can afford an orange in Seville.

Here is a walled city that was the rival of Córdoba as the capital of southern Spain with the coming of the Muslims from North Africa in 711, and even more so after its reconquest by the Christians in 1248. The town originally founded by the Romans has vanished, its stone and marble stripped by all who followed to be reused in the building of the new city.

There was great prosperity under Arab and Berber rule, partly because it allowed Jewish merchants to flourish and these mer-

chants traded all over Europe and as far as China. Silk was the lifeblood of trade along with agriculture, including the horses that were so sought after in Europe.

Seville continued its importance under Christian rule and the stimulating mixture of Muslim and Christian architecture means that sightseeing can also be a crossword puzzle of styles.

The first monument to visit for any devo-

hardly not be, for it rises 300 feet (about 100 meters). This tower was built as a minaret of the great mosque, now vanished under the cathedral. The stone superstructure, in which hang the bells, carries the Giraldo or weather-vane that symbolizes the triumph of the Christian faith.

If you can ignore the additions, and that includes the little balconies forever awaiting their Romeo and Juliet, you will appreciate the elegance of the hatched brick patterns, derived from weaving designs, between the windows and the beauty of the simple but majestic proportions of the original tower. It is the offspring of the Kutubiyya minaret in Marrakesh and instantly reflects the puritanical beliefs of the Almohads, those Berbers from the Atlas Mountains of North Africa who were the last defenders of Islamic Spain against the Christian reconquest. It is worth ascending the ramp that leads through seven stories, representing the seven heavens, to admire the fine views of the city.

The cathedral below was built between 1402 and 1519 with the deliberate intention of its being the largest Gothic church in the world. The interior space is broken up by piers and chapels and the choir occupies the heart of the nave. Its 60-foot high reredos is

*It is a city of orange trees brilliant with unplucked fruit. Even a beggar can afford an orange in Seville.*

to Ernest Hemingway is the bullfighting overlooking the river where so many matadors have found glory. Even if you hate the sport, the stadium is a fascinating 19th-century confection. It is also a useful signpost for motorists, for beside it is an escape route into the town center from the implacable routed traffic.

It is the Giralda (1184-98) that commands attention and is the heart of Seville. It could

Continued on page 18

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Spanish Theme Trains

■ The Spanish National Railroad has expanded its series of theme train excursions. There are now 13 trips, six more than last year. All of them leave on the weekend, most from Madrid. The trips last from one to three days. One of the new tours is called "The Imperial City of Toledo" and, like all of the excursions, centers on both historical and cultural themes. Guides on the trip to Toledo will lead visitors through the center of Moorish rule. "The Aqueducts of Segovia" tour will center on the city's Roman aqueduct. The price for one-day excursions, including hostesses, guided walking and bus tours, souvenirs and snacks, is about \$13.99 for children. A weekend excursion, which includes hotel and some meals, costs \$57. Most of the tours are conducted in Spanish. Americans wishing an English-speaking guide can arrange for one at the station. There is no

charge. Reservations can be made in Madrid. Further information: Spain National Tourist Offices.

### Betting in Deadwood

■ Starting late this summer, gambling will return to the saloons of a gold mining town Wild Bill Hickok helped put on the map: Deadwood, South Dakota. A gambling law, which was enacted this spring and goes into effect with the formation of a state gaming commission this summer, will make Deadwood the only city in the state with gambling since the practice was outlawed in the 1960s. The only games allowed are at poker and blackjack; tables and in slot machines; the maximum bet will be \$5. Wild West buffs know Deadwood, a former mining camp that is now a national historic landmark, for its notorious dead. Among the sharpshooters buried in the town's Boot Hill Cemetery are

Hickok, who was murdered in the Old Style Saloon, which still stands, and Calamity Jane.

### Edinburgh Festival B&Bs

■ Visitors to the Edinburgh Festival in Scotland from Aug. 13 to Sept. 2 can get home accommodations through the Welcome Homes Organization. A package offered by the organization includes bed-and-breakfast accommodations in homes near the center of the city, a ticket for the Military Tattoo, which takes place every night during the festival except Sunday and membership to the Festival Club (for live music and refreshments). Prices range from about \$144.50 for three nights to about \$490 for a 10-night package in both Edinburgh and the Scottish Highlands. Information: Wendy Mackay, Welcome Homes Organization, 11 Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh EH4 1PU; tel: 332-0410.



## Touring Scotland, Family-Style

by Robert E. Sullivan

STIRLING, Scotland — You say Mama's hobby is fine food and the kids scream if mayonnaise touches their burgers? Dad likes to sip his wine, but the kids squirm after half a frozen fish finger? Mom reads, Dad runs but the kids are addicted to fast food, the computer, television and noise? Yet you want to vacation together, now, before the kids grow up to be French-fried, fidgeting, geniuses?

Scotland's not such a bad choice. It has castles, plenty of lakes, kiddie parks, bagpipers and drummers, a culture that actually likes children, and a fat chain of Wimpy hamburger joints.

One senior family member, the one who reads, found in a guidebook a little hotel with an excellent French chef, rooms upstairs where the kids could squirm yet not be out of touch with their Mama and a great wine list for Dad.

We stayed in Stirling, midway between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and interesting in

its own right. It is the home of Stirling Castle, a very castle-like castle with turrets, ramparts, cannons, cannon balls, banquet halls, restoration projects and even a museum, where, for toy soldiers, brioche and, and souvenirs, you can actually spend money — an activity popular with three-fourths of the family.

Stirling is within easy reach of Glasgow and Edinburgh — about 30 to 45 minutes, which puts it in dinner range, if you know of

Continued on page 19

## New Laos: Picnic on the Mekong

by Rebecca Brito

LUANG PRABANG, Laos — Lunch was a picnic on a sandbar in the middle of the Mekong River. The only evidence of the modern world was the occasional motor on a passing fishing boat. More often, ours powered the long, narrow boats, which draw only a few inches and scud across the water like supine parentheses.

We were hundreds of miles north of the part of the Mekong that U.S. soldiers knew in the Indochina war. To be on a pleasure cruise on the Mekong River, 14 years after

the Communists took Saigon, was unexpectedly poignant.

Adding further spice to the experience was the knowledge that the four Americans on this Lao Tourism trip were among the first to visit Laos as tourists since the Father Lao took over in 1975. Only a handful had preceded us, our guide and other Laotians told us.

We were there thanks to the Lao version of glasnost and perestroika. Laos, one of the 10 poorest countries in the world, decided rather suddenly late last year to open its borders and economy. There were 600 tourists last year and 2,000 are expected this year.

The machinery of the tourist industry, so long unused, is still all too rusty. Other than lunch on the Mekong, much of the six-day tour was no picnic. But the freedom that was allowed us, the unspoiled nature and isolation of the country, and above all the genuine friendliness of the people, more than made up for occasionally unreliable service, ancient French plumbing and the caged gibbon out behind our Vientiane hotel that started whooping for its breakfast every morning at 6.

So far, most visitors from the developed nations have to join a government-run tour.

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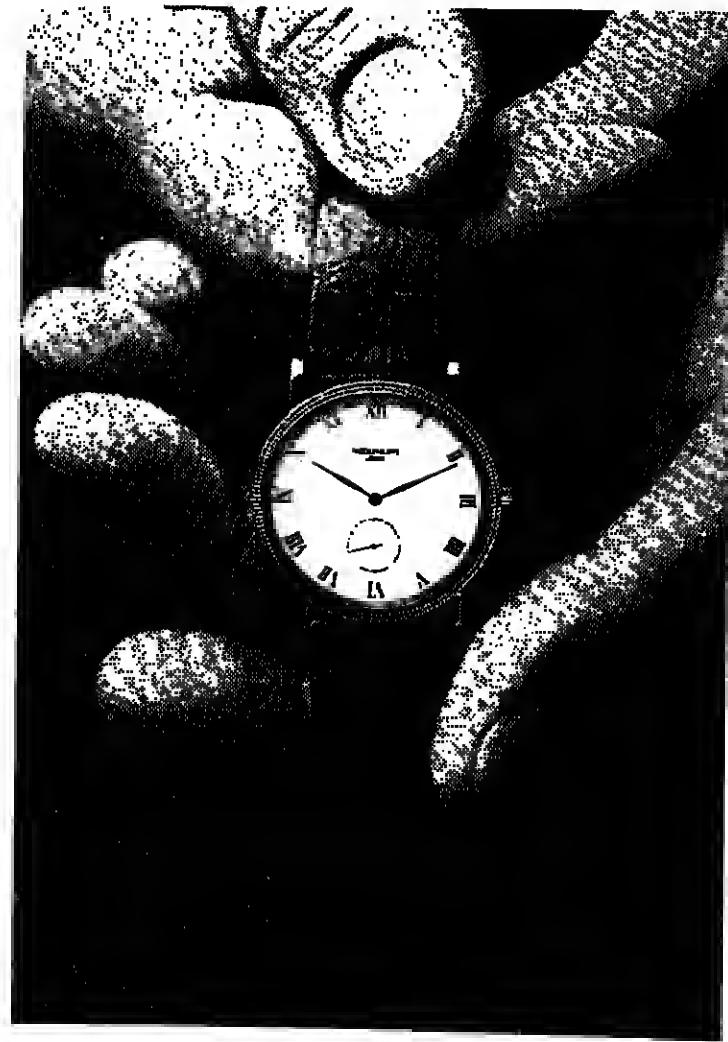
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## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## Electronic Guides to Airlines

by Roger Collis

**D**ELEGATION may be the key to effective management. But for business travel it often pays to hold the cards closer to your chest. Not that I don't trust my travel agent, you understand. But when he suggests routing me via Rome with a 50-minute connection or forgets to say that a "direct" flight to Los Angeles involves two stops and a change of aircraft, you will understand why I like to plan my own schedules.

What's more, you want to be able to reorganize your schedule on the road. Not all of us have local offices. And I don't know of a travel agent who is available at 3 A.M.

The best way to plan flights is to subscribe to a hard copy or electronic edition of the ABC guide or the Official Airline Guide. Both companies have been publishing airline schedules and fares for decades. They have worldwide editions, massive monthly tomes (OAG has a North America edition as well as that updated twice a month) and monthly pocket guides for those on the move. ABC has three pocket guides: Europe, Middle East, North Africa, North America, Asia. OAG has four: Europe, Middle East, Africa, Pacific, Latin America, Caribbean, North America. They all show flights to key gateway cities in other regions.

The printed guides are useful. But it's the electronic editions, accessed through your personal computer, that really help you control your travel. Both ABC and OAG list more than 2 million flights and 950,000 fares from 700 airlines worldwide. Fares are updated daily

and schedules weekly. ABC claims to list 58,000 hotels and OAG 36,000. You can check availability of airline seats and hotel rooms and in some countries make reservations.

Both systems are comparable in form and content — and user friendly. You tell the computer where you are, where you want to go and roughly what time. You can either target a specific flight, or a series of connections, then view the fare alternatives (with their conditions), or target a specific fare and view those flights which offer it.

ABC may have the edge for subscribers in Europe and OAG for those in North America. According to Graham Franklin, commercial manager at ABC in England, by the end of 1989, subscribers in Britain, France, West Germany and Scandinavia will be able to book plane tickets as well as rooms (at more than 18,000 hotels). OAG, on the other hand, has airline and hotel booking facilities for North American subscribers but not for those in Europe. Access to ABC and OAG must normally be made via a system operator such as Mercury Link or BTTS in the British, Minitel in France, Deutsche Mailbox in West Germany, and CompuServe or Dialcom in the United States. OAG has a direct subscriber facility, but only in North America. A traveler must either hook up with a local network or else make a long distance call back home.

"We recognize that access is a big problem, so we plan to introduce a new service, called 'Travel Planner' early in 1990, where you don't have to be on-line to our main frame," Franklin says. "The idea is to send subscribers every month a CD ROM [compact disk with read only memory] which will be an external storage unit for your PC. All you will need is a CD player and software which we will supply. If you want to see availability or make a booking you log in to ABC in the normal way. All you pay for is the

very short time you are connected with us.

"For example, if you are going to London we will search for hotels where you might have a special rate, or with sports or other facilities. You can also ask for hotels within a price range or a certain location. We're also introducing a function enabling you to build alternative itineraries. You can build them up city by city, looking at availability of flights and hotels and how you can fit in meetings. Once you have decided you go ahead and book and then print it all out. You can also go back in, retrieve and modify."

OAG is also looking hard at the CD ROM idea. "We are thinking of a CD ROM that we would update via satellite and telephone like changing a battery," says Dick Gray, London-based vice president, Europe for OAG.

CD ROM players are now so small — 5 by 10 inches, or about 124 by 25 centimeters — that you can take them on trips with your laptop PC and they are faster than floppies.

**M**EANWHILE, OAG is test-marketing a new service with Thomas Cook Inc. in the northeast of the United States and Southern California. It is based on synthesized voice technology. Call from any touch-tone telephone and a dulcet voice will ask you for your ID (this is Joyce the Voice) which you enter on the handset. Joyce takes you through an inquiry and booking process just like a clerk. She knows it is you because your extensive personal profile — which includes your preferred seating arrangements, kind of hotel room, never booked airlines — is stored in the computer. "Joyce is like your own travel counselor," Gray says. "Except that she is on duty 24 hours a day, answers on the first ring and can never make a mistake. And she'll send you a fax confirming your reservation."

## Getting Impressions Of England's Past

by Ira Henry Freeman

**L**ONDON — On a recent tour of Westminster Abbey my wife and I found a dank, chilly enclosure in the cloisters crowded with tourists of many lands leaning over benches and industriously rubbing wax of various colors onto black paper laid over engraved brass plaques.

We watched a Japanese boy bringing out a knight in silver armor, a little Australian girl reveal a unicorn in copper tone, and an earnest German woman produce a medieval Virgin and Child in gold, all in half an hour though none had ever done it before.

Then we achieved a facsimile of the five sons of the sheriff of Lincolnshire from a 1503 plaque in the parish church of Stoke Rochford. We had joined the international legion of brass rubbers in England.

Brass rubbing has been a popular hobby in Britain since Victorian days. According to "Notes on Brass Rubbing" (Ashmolean Museum of Oxford), by the 1970s the "unprecedented growth of brass rubbing" had caused "considerable disenchantment" on the part of church authorities. For fear that irreplaceable treasures would be damaged, vicars were limiting or forbidding the practice. The solution was to make facsimiles of the

originals and gather them in central locations. In 1975 Andrew Dodwell, a journalist, and his wife, Patricia, a teacher, established a brass rubbing center in the basement of St. James's Church in Piccadilly Circus. About the same time, Jill Evans and her husband set up the one in Westminster Abbey.

Now there are three brass rubbing centers in London open all year: the one in the abbey and two operated by the Dodwells, in the crypt of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in Trafalgar Square (moved from St. James's in 1987) and a small unit in All Hallows Church beside the Tower of London. The Dodwells also run centers in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre summerhouse at Stratford-upon-Avon and the cloisters of Salisbury Cathedral in summer.

All the centers pay rent to the churches housing them and royalties from rubbing fees to churches owning the original brasses.

The centers provide reproductions of brasses, the special paper and wax required, and instruction to beginners. Most facsimiles have been reduced by cold casting or computerized photoengraving to convenient size.

Westminster Abbey, the largest and busiest center, offers a selection of 104 replicas ranging from 12 by 24 inches to 30 by 72 inches (though 30 by 60 to 75 by 180 centimeters), though only a few from the abbey itself. While the two other London centers stock fewer brasses — 70 at St. Martin-in-the-Fields and 25 at All Hallows — they are less crowded, so attendants can give customers more help. For those who don't care to make their own, collections of fine rubbings may be seen in the British Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum, Society of Antiquaries, all in London; the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and at Oxford, the Ashmolean Museum and Bodleian Library.

**I**t seemed to us that anyone can make a rubbing worthy of hanging on the wall after brief instruction. Observing amateurs from 4 to 90 years old at the three London centers, we saw no failures.

For each brass there is a leaflet giving the date, location and history of the original. In medieval and Tudor times, the engraver made no attempt to portray the individual memorialized. The figures are typically stylized and depicted in costume of the day — nobles in armor, ladies in kirtle and head-dress, bishops in mitre and tunicle.

Our selection, for example, showed the five sons and three daughters of Master and Dame St. John as identical in age, size, pose and long, fur-trimmed gown. Their father, Oliver, the leaflet told us, "was a justice of the peace in Lincolnshire from 1472 and sheriff in 1489."

Westminster supplies only black paper and waxes in gold, silver and copper. St. Martin's has white as well as black paper and additional waxes in rose, white, blue and green. Rubbing fees run from 80 cents for the smallest heretic beast to \$15 for a seven-foot knight in armor.



Facsimile of an engraved plaque at All Hallows Church.

Ordinarily it takes 15 to 30 minutes to make a small to medium-size rubbing. A favorite choice in all the centers is the Lacey Lady, a 12-by-24-inch brass of 1487 to Margaret Bernard Peyton in the parish church of Isleham, Cambridgeshire. She wears a spectacular gown of Italian brocade and the butterfly headpiece of the period, which demanded a plucked hairline. The fee is \$4.

Rubbing a full-size brass, such as the one to Sir Robert de Bures of 1310 from Acton, Suffolk, might occupy all morning. The giant plaque, seven feet long by 30 inches wide, under a surcoat, bearing sword and shield, and standing on a recumbent lion. Fee: \$15.

Completed rubbings should never be folded, we were advised, but rolled up and carried in cardboard mailing tubes available at the centers.

The abbey also sells a few small brass replicas cemented to casements of fibreglass resin and granite chips resembling solid stone. The price of the 12-by-24-inch one is \$19.

At St. Martin's a popular choice for rubbing is the 1277 memorial, scaled down to 18 by 7 1/2 inches, to Sir John d'Abernoun from Stoke d'Abernoun, Surrey, the oldest surviving brass in England. The original is six feet tall. The knight wears chain mail, a linen surcoat and armor hose called grommiers and carries a lance and shield with his coat of arms. The rubbing fee is \$5.25.

The same center also offers some modern brasses cast from ancient woodcuts, such as the Celtic decoration from the ninth-century illuminated manuscript of the Book of Kells, and the bust of William Shakespeare from the portrait by Droushout in the first folio of the plays. There is no brass on Shakespeare's grave in the Stratford parish church.

All the centers sell ready-made rubbings. St. Martin's exhibits many done by artists in four colors and various sizes. One is from the 35-by-25-inch brass of 1460 to Abbes Marguerite de Sornay of Nivelles Abbey in Belgium. She is shown being presented to the Virgin in the presence of evangelists, worshippers and a dragon. The colors are black, blue, gold and silver. The price is \$24.

Monumental brasses originated in northwest Germany 700 years ago. The metal, called latten, an alloy of copper, lead and

zinc, was cheaper than stone and easier to engrave.

Such brasses appeared in Britain in the second half of the 13th century. The engraved plate was embedded in pitch and riveted to the horizontal stone cover of the grave in the church. Putting memorial brasses on the wall did not become common until the early 16th century.

Brass engraving spread rapidly and workmanship improved to a peak about 1470, then diminished, ending in the 18th century, except for occasional restorations in the Victorian era.

**T**HE brasses provide scholars with a record of English genealogy, costumes, heraldry, names and weapons for 500 years. The inscriptions on the plate are informative too, though early ones in Norman French, old English or medieval Latin with archaic spelling, abbreviations and antiquated lettering are not easy to read.

Thousands of memorial brasses were destroyed as "popish decorations" when Henry VIII forcibly converted the Catholic churches to Anglican. More were torn out as monuments to the hated aristocracy during England's Civil War in the 17th century by Cromwell's soldiers, who melted them down for cannon.

"Of the original total of 8,000, I estimate 4,000 remain," Dodwell told us. "Of these something like 25 percent may still be available for rubbing on location by appointment." "Notes on Brass Rubbing" locates hundreds of such brasses in English and Welsh churches with the fees asked for permission to rub.

The paper, a kind of architect's detail stock, and rubbing wax can be bought in art supply shops in London, Oxford and other cities. The Victorian medium, heblath, a compound of wax and lampblack used by cobblers for polishing boots, has been replaced by hard, metal-impregnated wax, which is cleaner to use and permits more artistic effect.

Ira Henry Freeman, a retired New York Times reporter, often writes on travel.



Rubbing of the 1484 Lacey Lady.

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In Seville, Centuries at Work *Continued from page 17*

robbed in the first gold brought from the Americas.

The treasures of the sacristy and chapter house — chalices, vestments and sacred manuscripts — should be seen but visitors may wish to avert their gaze from the 1890s vulgarism of the huge, elevated tomb of Columbus. Most important of all for those who care for calligraphy is the tomb of Ferdinand III, who drove out the Muslims in 1248.

The courtyard with its orange trees and horseshoe arches and its fine door with incised Islamic metalwork, is definitely worth a stop.

The Archivo General de Indias is opposite the cathedral. In it are deposited a myriad of documents concerning the discovery of the Americas and an exhibition of maps.

Although a church is never out of sight in Seville, access presents problems. Many are open only in the early morning or for vesper and some are open only on weekends. But this means that visitors are few and crowds of tourists exceptional.

You may pick your architectural style according to your taste, but Baroque architecture predominates over the earlier Mudéjar, which was a continuation of the Islamic mode by Muslim craftsmen for Christian patrons.

In fact, Mudéjar is fantasy rather than an architectural style, with brilliant interior with mosaics that glitter in sunlight, courtyards with arches scooped like a bent saw, walls with ceramics below and shallow carving of stone or plaster above. The patterns are an entanglement of foliage richly painted. The ceilings of dark timbers create a sky of stars and planets converging on a central sun.

Spanish Baroque is an acquired taste, but it is difficult to resist the panache of the church of El Salvador standing imposingly in its own plaza near the two-facade Ayuntamiento or City Hall. Students loaf upon its steps while neighborhood kids lead their fantasy lives all around. It was completed by Leonardo de Figueroa, the notable architect in 1674 but the masterpiece of an altar dates from the 1770s.

The grandest of Figueroa's several Baroque churches in Seville is the Magdalena, with a roofscape of colorful domes and turrets. Its interior is only just spacious enough to withstand the impact of the carved altarpiece. In one chapel are two fine paintings by Zurbarán — one a portrait of St. Dominic — and in another three cupolas embellished with colorful Mudéjar tiles from around 1400. They are all that is left of the original church. Other Baroque churches worth visiting — all in streets named after them — include San Isidoro, a modest but more refined example of the style, and San Luis.

The church of San Marcos is

unique because of its dramatic horseshoe arches, which divide the nave from the aisles, and for its successful blend of Mudéjar arches and a Gothic spire.

The church was purged by fire during the Spanish Civil War and the severity of the white restoration adds to the nobility of its proportions. It stands in its own plaza in a rough neighborhood and handbags and cameras should not be displayed.

**B**y contrast, behind the apartments and the car repair yards lie the Palacio de Las Dueñas and its gardens, where the Duchess and Duke Consort of Alba reside.

If you seek a complete break, cross the bridge to the suburb of Triana with its old-world atmosphere.

Returning to the cathedral and the pleasant square that it shares with the archbishop's palace, one is

aware of the fortress wall of the Alcázar opposite.

Inside is the delectable 14th-century palace that was mainly built by Pedro the Cruel, but there have been many additions. The heart of the palace is the large courtyard, where all the decoration seems to be Islamic until one finds the miniature heads and the coats-of-arms amid pine kernels and leafy interlaced.

The most gorgeous hall is the Salón de Embajadores, or ambassadors, with an astonishing intermeshed dome and reflected light that subdues the dazzle of the tile dados and multiplicity of ornament.

Deeper in the old city, the Duke of Medinaceli's palace is supposed to be inspired by the non-existent House of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem.

Its courtyard is full of ugly Roman provincial statuary, but the smaller garden court's charm and

the upper terrace approached by a splendid staircase is magnificent — a spacious retreat.

If ever the Mudéjar style went too far it is here that it happened; the building tries to say too much with all the restlessness of too much ornament. But Mudéjar lived to fertilize Art Nouveau and even the enormous Plaza de España, center of the 1929 World's Fair and now municipal offices.

You may then return to the Alcázar in order to explore the Barrio Santa Cruz. This was once the Jewish quarter but later was taken over by the nobility.

The calm, which is its attraction apart from the handsome walled mansion, is ruptured at sunset by the clamor from fashionable bars.

Godfrey Goodwin, who lives in London, is the author of "Islamic Spain," to be published next year by Penguin. He wrote this for The New York Times.

## ACROSS

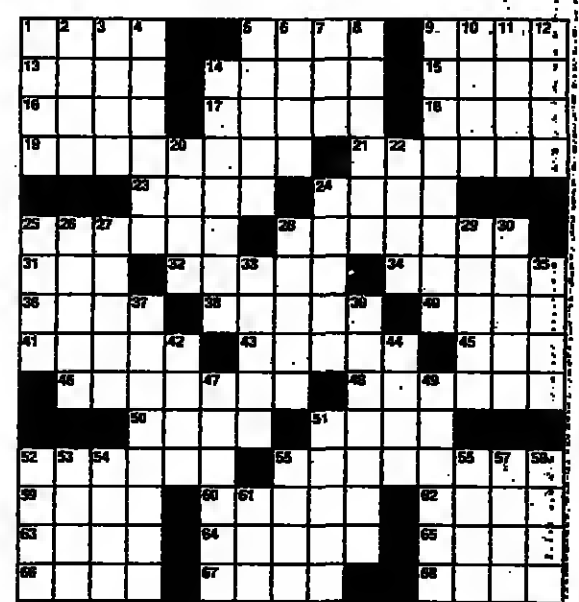
- 1 Camel's-hair garment
- 5 Killer of Adonis
- 8 TV's "The Love"
- 13 Andrews or Wymer
- 14 W.W.I battle site
- 15 Pawnee's friend
- 18 "Thanks —"
- 17 Male joyful
- 18 Marriage symbol
- 19 Matrimonial official
- 21 Armed —
- 23 Prepares flax
- 24 Architect Saarinen
- 25 Temper
- 26 Scattered, as petals at a marriage
- 31 Vintage car
- 32 Eam
- 34 Antioch
- 36 Swiss river
- 38 Pave a road again
- 40 Las — (12:00, in Spain)
- 41 June V.I.P.
- 43 Fundamental
- 45 Slump
- 46 Amble
- 48 Victoria Principal role
- 50 About: Abbr.
- 51 Radam's love
- 52 "I Love a —"
- 55 June events
- 59 Revise
- 60 "...to fetch — of water"
- 62 Memorable Surrealist
- 63 Josip Broz
- 64 Lure
- 65 Hol place
- 66 Old or young follower
- 67 W African group
- 68 Bogs

## DOWN

- 1 The first lover
- 2 Romantic island

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCALP SAVORY  
MEALIES REFERENCE  
ANDANTE REFERENCE  
MARRIAGEVOWS  
ATE LATIN EVER  
ESPY LOS SLAVE  
LAWYER CLASH  
LOVE LUDO ESE  
BARED AMP HERE  
EYED ANNIE AMS  
WEDDINGMARCH  
ENTITLE ERITREA  
SAUNTER DECREE  
TENSER TILLS



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- 3 Juliet's word to her nurse
- 4 Silographer's forte
- 5 Tree trunks
- 6 Persian poet who wrote about love
- 7 Bu. or pk.
- 8 Woman's double-breasted coat
- 9 something blue
- 10 Auricular
- 11 Top-notch
- 12 Young sheep
- 14 Pioneer
- 20 Part of a baseball
- 22 Silbrite and galena
- 24 Miss Kett et al
- 25 Valentino role
- 26 Comes close
- 27 Water wheel
- 28 Shanker instrument
- 29 Shaped unevenly
- 30 Almost princely
- 31 Middle Ages instrument
- 35 Kind of cycle or phone
- 37 Horace Mann's travels
- 42 Camelot lady
- 44 Alan or Cheryl
- 49 honor (nuptials figure)
- 51 Vowel sequence
- 52 Fondles
- 53 Opposite of exit
- 54 Matrimony is one
- 55 Women soldiers
- 56 Church part
- 57 Small valley
- 58 Does wrong
- 61 Little, in Paris



## TRAVEL

# At the Oxford Market, A Lexicon of Fine Foods

by Elizabeth Riely

**O**XFORD, England — Now that it's spring, the windows of the H.F. Richards poultry, game and pork shop in the Oxford Covered Market, have lost their winter plumage. Since the feathered game season ends in February, overhead racks of wild mallard, teal, wood pigeon, grouse, widgeon, partridge and scores of pheasant from nearby Blenheim Park are empty.

Now the windows display eggs — tiny speckled quail, black-headed gull, oversized goose and duck eggs as well as free-range chicken eggs.

Above the eggs hang what look like strings of balloons but are really pigs' bladders with their thin membrane dried and inflated. They're for "bladder of lard," said Neville Miller. The proprietor of the 99-year-old shop explained that this was the traditional way of keeping lard to use for making pastry, pudding crusts and other substantial dishes that the English climate encourages.

The Covered Market has been at Carfax, the intersection named for the four roads that meet in the center of the city, since the Middle Ages. To clean up crowded street stalls the Covered Market was opened in 1774 between High Street, Cornmarket, and Jesus and Lincoln colleges. The modern market reconciles town and gown, old and new.

Beneath the skylit orange and white timber roof, aisles make room for 60 shops. Perusal

Cumberland with interesting bread and a Cox's orange pippin apple from McCarthy's across the way make an excellent lunch.

If you long for a big, soft, melting chocolate chip cookie, Ben's Cookies has seven types of chocolate chip cookies and a few others, baked fresh every day and sold still warm from the oven.

Fair's Delicatessen has myriad continental delicacies as well as fine Menier baking chocolate that you can search for in vain at English supermarkets. Shelves and cases are crammed with exotic salamis, pâtés, salads, spices and confections.

The market must have half a dozen green-grocers with produce piled high or lined up on colored tissue, but never packaged in plastic. Through the seasons Peter Durham offers figs and dates from Turkey, beans from Kenya, blood oranges with ruby skins from Spain, melons from Israel, guavas and lychees in spiky shells from Asia, even smelly durian from Malaysia that tastes, a salesman assured me, "like buttered coconut."

In spring broccoli shoots, called white or purple sprouting, appear for a month or so, before asparagus and tiny sweet peas come in along with the native strawberries the English justly celebrate.

My favorite of the two seafood stalls is Haymans, where the fishmongers wear skimmer hats banded in navy stripes to match their aprons. On one side, the counter overflows with Scotch salmon, either wild or farmed, Dover sole, scallops with coral or glistening, turbot, Loch Fyne oysters, carp (at Christmas) and the fascinatingly ugly angelfish, or monkfish.

Around the corner the counter continues with the British fresh fish: herring, haddock, chub, plaice, skate, bream and several kinds of fresh roe. Then of course the prepared fish: kippers, the haddock called finnan haddie, smoked haddock, smoked mackerel and smoked roe and jellied eel.

**M**IND the butcher's carts laden with carcasses as you walk along, and look at the offal the British put in stews and puddings. Two or three animals' tongues, kidneys and livers may be offered at once. Next door to Haymans is R. Alden, established in 1793, another of the many butchers in the market, offering their own sausages. Lean coils of Cumberland sausage, stink of pork and look of beef and horsehair are some of their specialties, as well as thick kebabs sticks that combine several meats.

M. Feller & Son sold 25,000 brace of pheasant last year. Geese take precedence at Christmas; during the winter the shop sells 15 to 20 fallow deer a week, and in springtime rabbits, hare and turkeys hang beside the venison, and there are spring-lamb's legs and shoulders.

On the southwest side of the Covered Market, though not part of it, is a newly restored area named for a former coaching inn, the Golden Cross, where Shakespeare is believed to have played in the courtyard and where Pope stayed while visiting the university.

Last fall Neal's Yard opened its first venue outside London here. This whole-foods store has dried fruits, beans, nuts, pasta, breads, chutneys and vinegars. On my last visit I counted nine types of honey and four styles of peanut butters. But the wonder is the cheeses, all British or Irish, and many revived in the last decade. Gilbert and Sullivan have written a patter song on some of them: Milken, Gubben and Beemleigh Blue, Cooles, Cooleeney and Cashel.

The Oxford Collection, a gift shop next door, offers Liberty silk squares based on the university coat of arms from the ceiling of the Upper Reading Room of the Bodleian Library. Ingrid Thomas ran a colonial history project there before opening the shop, and all her wares are inspired by Oxford treasures, themes or images.

The Golden Cross gate opens onto Cornmarket, but the throngs there may send you back into the courtyard where flowers bloom beneath millioned bay windows and pavement stones lead to the Covered Market. Oxford's marketplace has been thriving for many centuries and appears destined to survive into the next.

Elizabeth Riely, who lives in Boston, is the author of "The Chef's Companion: A Concise Dictionary of Culinary Terms" (Van Nostrand Reinhold). She wrote this for The New York Times.



Walking sticks at Brown's.

of their wares reveals the market's deeply English character.

When the first daffodils arrive from the Scilly Isles in December, at least four florists promise spring. By April the luxuriant colors and scents of blossoms seem to suffuse the whole market. There is a pot store, of course, as well as a cobbler and a locksmith who didn't charge me for copying a difficult key until he got it right three tries later.

C.H. Brown, saddlery and leatherwork, will gladly outfit both you and your horse. If you agree that "a walking stick makes a good companion," check out the assortment of carved staves, wessels, badgers and moles that seem to come from "The Wind in the Willows" (Kenneth Grahame went to school in Oxford).

For snacks and meals, shoppers have many alternatives with the notable exception of the junk food franchises to be found on Cornmarket. For tea or "elevenses" — morning coffee — you can buy fine tea and coffee at Cardew's to go with cream cakes from Nash's Bakery.

For lunch, Ma Baker's pies are popular, offering a dozen varieties. La Crusstentrie, Beaton's and Pasta Fasta are other favorites. Adelphi, the Oxford Cheese Shop, stocks lunch-in-hand offerings from all corners of the world.

Cheese lovers can savor the selection of domestic and continental cheeses and listen to the well-informed advice of the staff. Ripe



Some of the 60 stores under the market's timbered roof.

## Scotland Continued from page 17

some particularly attractive spot in either city that you simply must try. We didn't, as Georges Marquet's table at The Heritage was more than sufficient.

Georges, a 54-year-old native of Nice, runs the Heritage which any one of the three impartial government employees in the tourist center will tell you is "the best restaurant in Stirling." It is in the basement of a slightly converted Georgian home a block from the town center. Above it is a cluttered bar in what used to be the parlor, and above that, four bedrooms where the kids can play "quietly" and be heard when they fall/jump out of bed.

Georges's other hotel, the Park Lodge, four blocks away, is decidedly more upscale, filled with genuine antiques, and mentioned in Michelin, but we were worried about, besides our budget, the collision between 300-year-old antique bodies at rest and a 6-year-old body continually in motion.

Lodging in either of the hotels guarantees a place at a table at the other, which is important as the Park has been written up in European guide books and the Heritage is a favorite special night-out spot for the locals.

Our daily drill was a mixture of kids and grown-up adventures, most of it not mutually exclusive. The first day we explored Stirling Castle, which can easily take up a whole day. I could have spent an entire morning enjoying the view the castle commands from the top of a huge volcanic rock, and one of the juniors liked playing around the cannons that controlled the Forth River for centuries, but little feet get tired.

**T**HE feet rested on the drive to Loch Lomond, but the little ones did not — they were mercilessly subjected to incessant renditions of "the bonny, bonny banks of Loch Lomond."

Said banks are indeed bonny and the more adventurous can arrange to take a night-sight boat around part of the lake. A full trip might be a bit too much of a good thing, but the partway trip means that someone has to volunteer to drive the car to the appointed dock. Round or partial trips can be arranged at Balloch at the south end of the lake. The drive around the lake is pleasant and peaceful, and by the time the kids are hitting each other with lethal weapons, you can stop at Dochart, where the famous falls are supposed to be distracting, as well as beautiful. In our case it didn't work, so the two men of the family shot some pool — read that snooker — at the waterfall pub. Dad had a pint of Guinness, and the two ladies went to shop at the local woolen mill.

We were back in Stirling in plenty of time for an early dinner for the juniors — but not before a leg-stretching workout at the local playing fields in King's Park, where the children swung the swings, pushed the carousel, climbed the monkey bars and raced back and forth over one of the four soccer fields. (A man played baseball nearby with his two sons and my assumption that any baseball players in Scotland were Americans on vacation proved to be wrong. They had thick cockney accents.)

I brought the wee, now weary ones to Wimpy's while their mother did what she does best, read up on the next day's activities, which was Edinburgh.

That night Georges served: terrine de paté maison and avocado and salmon mousse; mussels with garlic and herbs, half lobster with scallop, scampi, cheese and mustard sauce, and a dessert tray with tiny sculptured pastries. The meal is £20 complete (about \$32), not counting the wines. (Georges helps customers choose, seems to enjoy doing it.)

The following day the Edinburgh festival was in full swing. The festival is a large fine arts celebration complemented by literally scores of less fine arts entertainment — our son chose an hour's worth of acrobatics by gymnasts from Kenya. We tried for, but failed to get, tickets for the mighty massed bands tattoo. (Ours was a sudden, unplanned trip. If you are heading to the festival write in advance to the Festival Society, 21 Market St., Edinburgh, EH1 1BW.) But festival or not, Edinburgh has more than enough to keep young and old imaginations busy for a day. We chose the Royal Mile of shops, museums and restaurants leading to Edinburgh Castle, another picture-book castle that outshines the cartoon versions, with real live, kilted soldiers guarding it and putting themselves through military paces throughout the day.

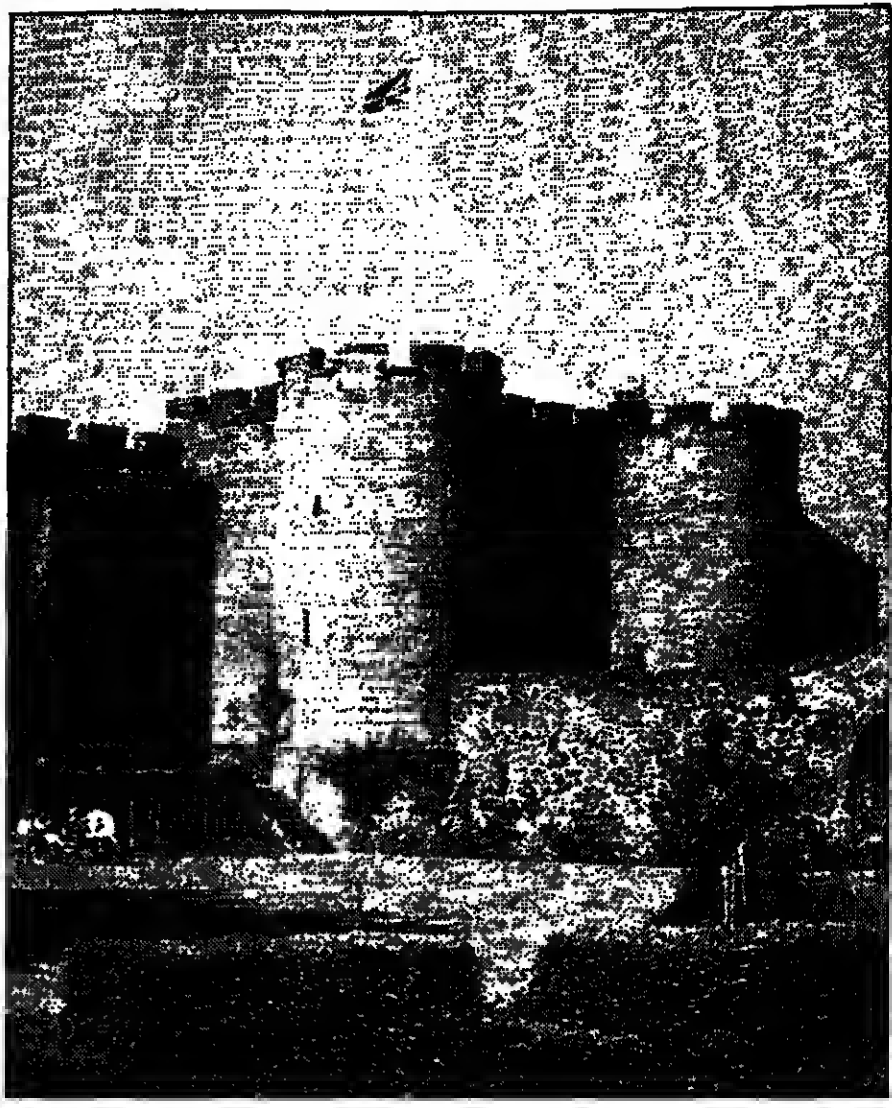
We also went to the Children's Museum — a collection of three centuries worth of toys that the children loved — and the local whisky association's Disney clone info-entertainment ride, which everyone hated. It was too long, uninformative in the extreme and offered no free samples.

An hour later three of us were running around Stirling's King's Park like imbeciles. A half hour after that, our regular table at Wimpy's please; and a half hour later two of us were sipping single malt whisky in Georges's bar with too many tables and too much brio-e-brac, all of which shook slightly as the kids fell out of bed above — practicing a circus act.

We pretended not to notice and went downstairs, where Georges laid out seafood cocktail; baked mussels with garlic, tomato and herbs; Italian pasta; Scotch salmon with orange and cream, duck breast with black currant and the usual dessert selection. Georges chose the wines.

**D**AY three we went to see the lions. One male and a half dozen or so females pose as if they knew how impressive they look in front of Blair Drummond, a classic Scottish castle turned into a safari park only about a half hour's drive from Stirling. Whatever set of circumstances that convinced the noble inhabitants to open their grounds to the public, were a boon to kids. The carpark has a dozen or so noisy rides the children loved, and the rest of the grounds hold selection of African animals, grazing, for the most part, in relatively open environments. The lions captured most interest, with bison and elephants being voted second best, each.

Leaving Blair Drummond we stopped at



Stirling Castle: A very castle-like castle with turrets, ramparts, cannons.

the miniature railroad at Collander, which is too small, literally, for all but the smallest of children. Our 8-year-old seemed to like it well enough but I suspect she was just ignoring us, annoying her baby brother, who didn't.

In Callander our literate guide found The Roman Camp, a respected country hotel with an excellent restaurant. Anyone getting bored during cocktails before lunch or while others sip wine after it, can go outside in play in a spacious garden filled with genuine Roman ruins.

Bagpipers regularly play the main square of Callander during the tourist season and one can check them out for a while, and still hear them a few hundred feet down the road while shopping inside stores that specialize in locally made jewelry that is actually locally made jewelry.

Even with a stop at a woolen mill to buy an imitation Barbour green rain jacket — very "in" in the States — we made King's Park in time for a good hour's romp before dinner.

And so it went, with Stirling as a base for

leisurely trips throughout the Trossacks, a romp in the King's Park, fast food and home to George.

Scotland, by the way, is car-mad, and auto enthusiasts can plan whole vacations around shows and competitions, as can music lovers (bagpipes and traditional music), sports nuts (highland games migrate throughout Scotland), and fliers (plenty of mountain trails). For details and special information, write the Stirling Tourist Board, 41 Dumbarton Road.

On our last night we decided to dine "out." A mistake. We should have checked with Georges.

The following morning, preparatory to the short car ride to the Glasgow airport, and a somewhat longer airplane trip, I jogged two laps around King's Park, which took more than an hour since the park includes a golf course, and I discovered that joggers, as well as golfers, hikers, drivers, music nuts and parents, could do worse than Stirling as a vacation hub.

Robert E. Sullivan works in television in New York.

## In Laos Continued from page 17

particularly if they want to see the fabled royal city of Luang Prabang. Our tour originated in Bangkok with a flight to Vientiane on one of Lao Aviation's much-patched Antonov-24s.

The government hopes to augment the fleet of 10 Soviet-built turboprops later this year with newer planes, change the airline's name to Lao Pacific and expand its routes, according to our guide, Khampha Thepvongsa. Khampha is one of Lao Tourism's six chief guides, who are assisted by local guides.

At Wattay Airport in Vientiane, a Thai member of our party took a photo of the terminal and had her film confiscated for her pains. But what seemed an inauspicious beginning was virtually the last restriction placed on us in the former Kingdom of the Million Elephants.

**T**HERE was not a blink at the Western publications that many of us had bought at the Bangkok airport. We roamed freely through Vientiane and Luang Prabang after Khampha went home every evening. Our conversations with local people were unrestricted.

Except in certain museums and at the air and river ports, with their military installations, we photographed whatever we liked. Nor were there any currency controls. That habit was freely used, often in preference to the huge bundles of notes required to buy anything with Lao kip. U.S. dollars were especially sought, even at government-run enterprises, which sometimes gave dollars instead of kip as change. (A dollar is worth 25 baht, which is anywhere from 440 to 500 kip.)

Half of the 16 persons on the tour were British, four were American, two were Swiss and two Thai. Each of us had paid \$950, which covered visa and service charges, all transport and taxes, accommodation, three meals a day and local admission fees.

At Vientiane's central market, free enterprises is flourishing. Though there were plenty of goods at the government department store in the middle of the marketplace, the real action was in the tiny private stalls that stretched for row after row on three sides of the central square. We were by no means the only foreign shoppers: There were also many Russians and East Europeans.

In addition to Thai and Vietnamese clothes and consumer goods, we found locally produced silver and handwoven cotton and silk in the distinctive patterns favored by northern Thai and Lao ethnic minorities. For about \$10 you can buy one of the cotton *phasi* (sarongs) that almost all Lao women

still wear and have it made into a skirt at a tailor's stall.

We also visited the Xieng Khouane sculpture garden outside Vientiane, a collection of Buddhist and Hindu-inspired concrete statues installed in the early 1960s.

When the plumbing is functioning, our hotel, the 80-room Lane Xang Hotel (Million Elephants), Vientiane's finest, would in France probably be a good two-star hotel were it not for the indifferent food. Thus we were happy to fork out an extra \$7 apiece on our second night for dinner on the terrace at the Mekong Restaurant, overlooking the river.

Before we ate, several local people of all ages conducted a traditional ceremony of welcome and blessing for us. It was the sort of event that in a few minutes may come to seem staged to all concerned, but at this point, visitors are still such a novelty that the sincerity of the welcome could not be doubted.

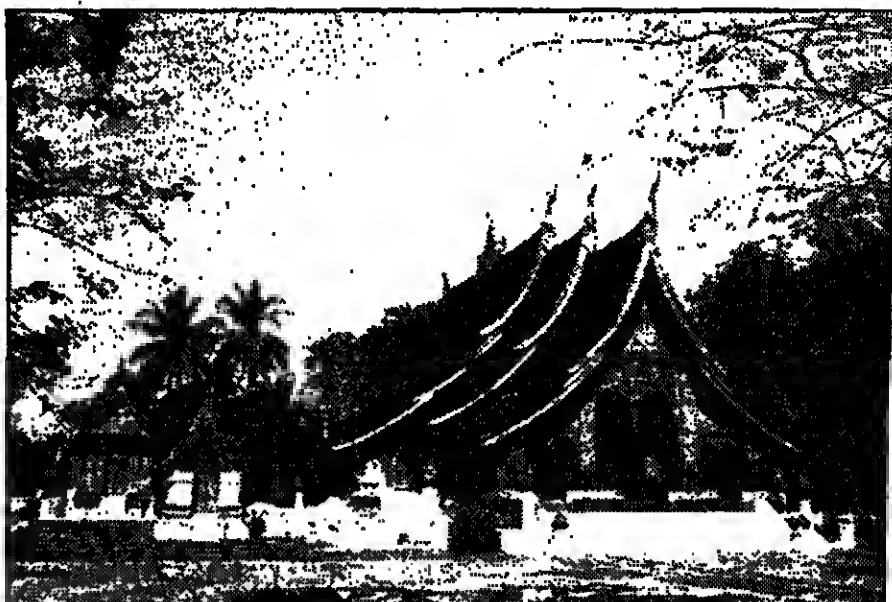
The Mekong Restaurant is government-run, as are the Lane Xang and the local dance hall (where a government-paid band led by a moonlighting UNICEF worker from Vienna cranked out Western hits on government-owned equipment). This assured a certain uniformity of prices: Everywhere we went in Vientiane, a can of Australian lager, for instance, cost just over \$1.

Despite many years of conflict between the Lao and Thai governments, only recently resolved, there is a close kinship between the people, cultures and languages of northern Laos and northern Thailand. Vientiane (population 120,000) is said to resemble a Thai provincial town of 30 years ago, with a slight French veneer.

There are next to no modern buildings in the capital, and little traffic. The many Buddhist temples, reorganized but never suppressed by the revolutionary government, lack the highly colored, glittery look of Thai wats; their plain beauty is like that of a Gothic church after the almost Baroque profusion of Thai temple decor.

**V**IENTIANE may be another world, but Luang Prabang, where we flew on the third day, could be another planet. It is reportedly all but inaccessible by auto because the road from Vientiane is so run-down, and the number of permits to visit it is restricted. Surrounded by hills, it sits on the Mekong about 210 kilometers (130 miles) northwest of Vientiane. It and its province are the least-developed region of Laos.

Luang Prabang has around 40,000 inhabitants, two small marketplaces, several wats, a superb museum in the former royal palace, electricity for only two hours in the morning



Wat Xieng Thong, built in 1561, in Luang Prabang.

and five in the evening, no television, no pollution, and some of the best French bread in Southeast Asia.

The Hotel Luang Prabang, formerly the Mitragah, is built on several levels around a tropical garden. It stocks Russian "champagne" (one taste, and we brought out the Mumm's we had bought duty-free in Bangkok) and a decent red wine from the Langdooc at \$10 a bottle. The breakfast omelets, served with that wonderful bread, were perhaps the best food we had on the entire trip.

Bicycles and feet are the principal means of transport. Almost everywhere we went, the streets, sidewalks and paths were strewn with fragrant blossoms from the omnipresent frangipane trees.

The most precious Buddha images in Luang Prabang Province have been gathered along with other artifacts in the former royal palace. These include the eponymous Phra Prang, a standing gold Buddha of Sri Lankan origin, weighing 54 kilograms (118 pounds) and dating from the first century B.C.

Many rooms of the palace have been kept as they were before King Sisavang Vatthana and his family left in 1975. The tour even takes in the royal bathrooms.

The excursion on the Mekong was the high point of our stay in Laos. It included stops to talk with villagers distilling rice liquor and people panning for gold, and a visit to the Pak-Ou caves, filled with hundreds of Buddha images dating mostly from the 16th century.

Enough of us spoke French, or Thai or other Oriental languages that we could com-

municate fairly well with the Laotians we met. All of them seemed delighted with the new openness and glad of the chance for contact with the outside world.

Yet the economy and ecology of the country appear to be frighteningly fragile, not at all capable of coping with an onslaught of mass tourism.

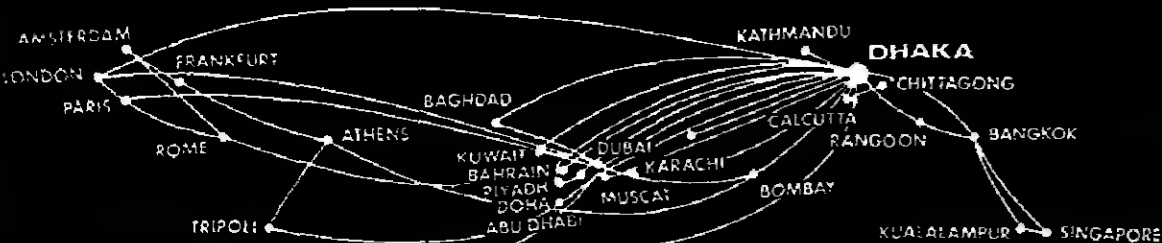
**S**OME members of our party expressed to Khampha our hopes that Lao Tourism would continue seeking to limit the number of visitors — using free-market mechanisms, of course.

Diethelm Travel in Thailand (140 Kian Gwan Building II, 140/1 Wireless Road, Bangkok 10500) and Orbitours Pty. Ltd. in Australia (C29 MLC Center, Castlereagh Street, Sydney GPO Box 3484, New South Wales 2000) are among the travel companies coordinating Laos tours.

Diethelm, one of the pioneers of tours to communist Southeast Asia, charges \$950 from Bangkok, with a \$50 single supplement. It also runs three-day tours, to Vientiane only, for \$590 (\$20 supplement). Diethelm has several possible Laos tour dates every month until the end of the year, but guarantees a tour only when it has at least seven passengers lined up.

Orbitours charges 2,320 Australian dollars from Sydney, with a \$150 single supplement, or \$590 (U.S.) from Bangkok (\$60 supplement). It has scheduled only one more Laos tour this season, in August. Both companies also offer tours to Vietnam, Burma and Cambodia.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100	100	100	+
AT&T	100	100	100	+
GE	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+

Market Sales				
NYSE	100	100	100	+
Amex	100	100	100	+
Nasdaq	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+
OTC	100	100	100	+

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	

AMEX Diary				
Adv.	Decl.	Ind.	Fin.	Chg.
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	+

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	
100	100	100	+	

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100	100	100	+
AT&T	100	100	100	+
GE	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+

# Confidence Pushes Dow Higher

NEW YORK — Stocks closed higher Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, as investors showed a recent trend of cautious trading and bucked confidence in their buying of selected issues. A record \$2.07 billion block of shares in Texaco Inc. was traded just as the market closed.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 4.60 points Wednesday, climbed 10.48, to close at 2,490.63.

Broader market indicators also strengthened. The New York Stock Exchange index edged up 0.78, to 179.63, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.45, to 321.97. The price of an average share added 18 cents.

Advances led declines by about an 8-to-5 ratio. Big Board volume swelled to about 223 million shares, compared with about 162.5 million traded Wednesday.

As the New York market was about to close, three big Wall Street firms handled a 42.32 million-share block trade of Texaco at 49, down 24 from Wednesday's finish. Traders immediately concluded that the financier Carl C. Icahn had unloaded his position in the company to pursue other objectives, possibly involving USX Corp. Texaco later confirmed that Mr. Icahn was the seller. USX shares jumped 24 to 374.

The Texaco trade was the largest single block, as measured by dollar value, ever crossed on the Big Board.

Analysts said stock buyers showed more confidence than normal prior to the release of U.S. employment figures for May, due out Friday. The figures are viewed as a key indicator of the economy's health and a top gauge of inflation and interest-rate pressures.

Traders said program buying also boosted prices.

Trading in recent months has slowed drastically on the eve of the government's reports on U.S. employment. But Monte Gordon, director of research at Dreyfus Corp., said such was not the case this time around.

"Recent economic data suggests there is still sufficient vigor in the economy, which would help corporate earnings. The market is also more comfortable in terms of being relieved of its fears that a slowdown in the economy is going to develop into a recession," he said.

On the NYSE, Texaco was the most active issue, at 51, down 4.

Eastman Kodak jumped 2 to 464 after Kidder, Peabody & Co. gave the stock a strong buy recommendation.

Remenda Inc. rose 1/2 to 134. Union Carbide added 1/4 to 26 1/2.

AT&T closed unchanged at 35 1/2. IBM rose 1/2 to 110.

GATX soared 3 to 664 following a bullish report on GATX that was issued to clients of Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc. In the report, the firm raised its 1989 earnings estimates for GATX to \$6.80 from \$6.60 a share.

First Interstate Bancorp jumped 2 1/2 to 57 1/2. Sources said the chairman, Joseph Pinola, told several institutional investors in New York Wednesday that the bank holding company plans to cut its Texas loan losses and tighten cost controls.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100	100	100	+
AT&T	100	100	100	+
GE	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+
Amgen	100	100	100	+

WALL STREET WATCH

Investors Return

Purchasing Stock Fund

Currency Rates

Interest Rates







# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

17 High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
17.10	17.05	17.05	17.10	17.05	17.05
17.15	17.10	17.10	17.15	17.10	17.10
17.20	17.15	17.15	17.20	17.15	17.15
17.25	17.20	17.20	17.25	17.20	17.20
17.30	17.25	17.25	17.30	17.25	17.25
17.35	17.30	17.30	17.35	17.30	17.30
17.40	17.35	17.35	17.40	17.35	17.35
17.45	17.40	17.40	17.45	17.40	17.40
17.50	17.45	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.45
17.55	17.50	17.50	17.55	17.50	17.50
18.00	17.95	17.95	18.00	17.95	17.95
18.05	18.00	18.00	18.05	18.00	18.00
18.10	18.05	18.05	18.10	18.05	18.05
18.15	18.10	18.10	18.15	18.10	18.10
18.20	18.15	18.15	18.20	18.15	18.15
18.25	18.20	18.20	18.25	18.20	18.20
18.30	18.25	18.25	18.30	18.25	18.25
18.35	18.30	18.30	18.35	18.30	18.30
18.40	18.35	18.35	18.40	18.35	18.35
18.45	18.40	18.40	18.45	18.40	18.40
18.50	18.45	18.45	18.50	18.45	18.45
18.55	18.50	18.50	18.55	18.50	18.50
19.00	18.55	18.55	19.00	18.55	18.55
19.05	18.60	18.60	19.05	18.60	18.60
19.10	18.65	18.65	19.10	18.65	18.65
19.15	18.70	18.70	19.15	18.70	18.70
19.20	18.75	18.75	19.20	18.75	18.75
19.25	18.80	18.80	19.25	18.80	18.80
19.30	18.85	18.85	19.30	18.85	18.85
19.35	18.90	18.90	19.35	18.90	18.90
19.40	18.95	18.95	19.40	18.95	18.95
19.45	19.00	19.00	19.45	19.00	19.00
19.50	19.05	19.05	19.50	19.05	19.05
19.55	19.10	19.10	19.55	19.10	19.10
20.00	19.15	19.15	20.00	19.15	19.15
20.05	19.20	19.20	20.05	19.20	19.20
20.10	19.25	19.25	20.10	19.25	19.25
20.15	19.30	19.30	20.15	19.30	19.30
20.20	19.35	19.35	20.20	19.35	19.35
20.25	19.40	19.40	20.25	19.40	19.40
20.30	19.45	19.45	20.30	19.45	19.45
20.35	19.50	19.50	20.35	19.50	19.50
20.40	19.55	19.55	20.40	19.55	19.55
20.45	19.60	19.60	20.45	19.60	19.60
20.50	19.65	19.65	20.50	19.65	19.65
20.55	19.70	19.70	20.55	19.70	19.70
21.00	19.75	19.75	21.00	19.75	19.75
21.05	19.80	19.80	21.05	19.80	19.80
21.10	19.85	19.85	21.10	19.85	19.85
21.15	19.90	19.90	21.15	19.90	19.90
21.20	19.95	19.95	21.20	19.95	19.95
21.25	20.00	20.00	21.25	20.00	20.00
21.30	20.05	20.05	21.30	20.05	20.05
21.35	20.10	20.10	21.35	20.10	20.10
21.40	20.15	20.15	21.40	20.15	20.15
21.45	20.20	20.20	21.45	20.20	20.20
21.50	20.25	20.25	21.50	20.25	20.25
21.55	20.30	20.30	21.55	20.30	20.30
22.00	20.35	20.35	22.00	20.35	20.35
22.05	20.40	20.40	22.05	20.40	20.40
22.10	20.45	20.45	22.10	20.45	20.45
22.15	20.50	20.50	22.15	20.50	20.50
22.20	20.55	20.55	22.20	20.55	20.55
22.25	20.60	20.60	22.25	20.60	20.60
22.30	20.65	20.65	22.30	20.65	20.65
22.35	20.70	20.70	22.35	20.70	20.70
22.40	20.75	20.75	22.40	20.75	20.75
22.45	20.80	20.80	22.45	20.80	20.80
22.50	20.85	20.85	22.50	20.85	20.85
22.55	20.90	20.90	22.55	20.90	20.90
23.00	20.95	20.95	23.00	20.95	20.95
23.05	21.00	21.00	23.05	21.00	21.00
23.10	21.05	21.05	23.10	21.05	21.05
23.15	21.10	21.10	23.15	21.10	21.10
23.20	21.15	21.15	23.20	21.15	21.15
23.25	21.20	21.20	23.25	21.20	21.20
23.30	21.25	21.25	23.30	21.25	21.25
23.35	21.30	21.30	23.35	21.30	21.30
23.40	21.35	21.35	23.40	21.35	21.35
23.45	21.40	21.40	23.45	21.40	21.40
23.50	21.45	21.45	23.50	21.45	21.45
23.55	21.50	21.50	23.55	21.50	21.50
24.00	21.55	21.55	24.00	21.55	21.55
24.05	21.60	21.60	24.05	21.60	21.60
24.10	21.65	21.65	24.10	21.65	21.65
24.15	21.70	21.70	24.15	21.70	21.70
24.20	21.75	21.75	24.20	21.75	21.75
24.25	21.80	21.80	24.25	21.80	21.80
24.30	21.85	21.85	24.30	21.85	21.85
24.35	21.90	21.90	24.35	21.90	21.90
24.40	21.95	21.95	24.40	21.95	21.95
24.45	22.00	22.00	24.45	22.00	22.00
24.50	22.05	22.05	24.50	22.05	22.05
24.55	22.10	22.10	24.55	22.10	22.10
25.00	22.15	22.15	25.00	22.15	22.15
25.05	22.20	22.20	25.05	22.20	22.20
25.10	22.25	22.25	25.10	22.25	22.25
25.15	22.30	22.30	25.15	22.30	22.30
25.20	22.35	22.35	25.20	22.35	22.35
25.25	22.40	22.40	25.25	22.40	22.40
25.30	22.45	22.45	25.30	22.45	22.45
25.35	22.50	22.50	25.35	22.50	22.50
25.40	22.55	22.55	25.40	22.55	22.55
25.45	22.60	22.60	25.45	22.60	22.60
25.50	22.65	22.65	25.50	22.65	22.65
25.55	22.70	22.70	25.55	22.70	22.70
26.00	22.75	22.75	26.00	22.75	22.75
26.05	22.80	22.80	26.05	22.80	22.80
26.10	22.85	22.85	26.10	22.85	22.85
26.15	22.90	22.90	26.15	22.90	22.90
26.20	22.95	22.95	26.20	22.95	22.95
26.25	23.00	23.00	26.25	23.00	23.00
26.30	23.05	23.05	26.30	23.05	23.05
26.35	23.10	23.10	26.35	23.10	23.10
26.40	23.15	23.15	26.40	23.15	23.15
26.45	23.20	23.20	26.45	23.20	23.20
26.50	23.25	23.25	26.50	23.25	23.25
26.55	23.30	23.30	26.55	23.30	23.30
27.00	23.35	23.35	27.00	23.35	23.35
27.05	23.40	23.40	27.05	23.40	23.40
27.10	23.45	23.45	27.10	23.45	23.45
27.15	23.50	23.50	27.15	23.50	23.50
27.20	23.55	23.55	27.20	23.55	23.55
27.25	23.60	23.60	27.25	23.60	23.60
27.30	23.65	23.65	27.30	23.65	23.65
27.35	23.70	23.70	27.35	23.70	23.70
27.40	23.75	23.75	27.40	23.75	23.75
27.45	23.80	23.80	27.45	23.80	23.80
27.50	23.85	23.85	27.50	23.85	23.85
27.55	23.90	23.90	27.55	23.90	23.90
28.00	23.95	23.95	28.00	23.95	23.95
28.05	24.00	24.00	28.05	24.00	24.00
28.10	24.05	24.05	28.10	24.05	24.05
28.15	24.10	24.10	28.15	24.10	24.10
28.20	24.15	24.15	28.20	24.15	24.15
28.25	24.20	24.20	28.25	24.20	24.20
28.30	24.25	24.25	28.30	24.25	24.25
28.35	24.30	24.30	28.35	24.30	24.30
28.40	24.35	24.35	28.40	24.35	24.35
28.45	24.40	24.40	28.45	24.40	24.40
28.50	24.45	24.45	28.50	24.45	24.45
28.55	24.50	24.50	28.55	24.50	24.50
29.00	24.55	24.55	29.00	24.55	24.55
29.05	24.60	24.60	29.05	24.60	24.60
29.10	24.65	24.65	29.10	24.65	24.65
29.15	24.70	24.70	29.15	24.70	24.70
29.20	24.75	24.75	29.20	24.75	24.75
29.25	24.80	24.80	29.25	24.80	24.80
29.30	24.85	24.85	29.30	24.85	24.85
29.35	24.90	24.90	29.35	24.90	24.90
29.40	24.95	24.95	29.40	24.95	24.95
29.45	25.00	25.00	29.45	25.00	25.00
29.50	25.05	25.05	29.50	25.05	25.05
29.55	25.10	25.10	29.55	25.10	25.10
30.00	25.15	25.15	30.00	25.15	25.15
30.05	25.20	25.20	30.05	25.20	25.20
30.10	25.25	25.25	30.10	25.25	25.25
30.15	25.30	25.30	30.15	25.30	25.30
30.20	25.35	25.35	30.20	25.35	25.35
30.25	25.40	25.40	30.25	25.40	25.40
30.30	25.45	25.45	30.30	25.45	25.45
30.35	25.50	25.50	30.35	25.50	25.50
30.40	25.55	25.55	30.40	25.55	25.55
30.45	25.60	25.60	30.45	25.60	25.60
30.50	25.65	25.65	30.50	25.65	25.65
30.55	25.70	25.70	30.55	25.70	25.70
31.00	25.75	25.75	31.00	25.75	25.75
31.05	25.80	25.80	31.05	25.80	25.80
31.10	25.85	25.85	31.10	25.85	25.85
31.15	25.90	25.90	31.15	25.90	25.90
31.20	25.95	25.95	31.20	25.95	25.95
31.25	26.00	26.00	31.25	26.00	26.00
31.30	26.05	26.05	31.30	26.05	26.05
31.35	26.10	26.10	31.35	26.10	26.10
31.40	26.15	26.15	31.40	26.15	26.15
31.45	26.20	26.20	31.45	26.20	26.20
31.50	26.25	26.25	31.50	26.25	26.25
31.55	26.30	26.30	31.55	26.30	26.30
32.00	26.35	26.35	32.00	26.35	26.35
32.05	26.40	26.40	32.05	26.40	26.40
32.10	26.45	26.45	32.10	26.45	26.45
32.15	26.50	26.50	32.15	26.50	26.50
32.20	26.55	26.55	32.20	26.55	26.55
32.25	26.6				







# FRAUD: Fake Products Are Real Threats to Companies and Consumers

(Continued from first finance page)

lines of companies, but in some cases it can be deadly for consumers as well. Mr. Borghed pointed to look-alike operating parts made of brittle cast iron instead of steel, "laminated" windshields that shattered in accidents and poor-quality linings and seals that could lead to a brake failure.

Counterfeiters in Nigeria have passed off vials of contaminated water as injectable drugs, leading to deaths and serious disfigurements, according to Richard B. Arnold, executive vice president of the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations in Geneva.

He estimated that up to 40 percent of the drugs sold in Nigeria are fakes, ranging from the relatively harmless to the potentially fatal, including no fewer than 15 imitations of one popular antibiotic. "I hope there is no country with a worse incidence than that," he said.

Counterfeiting has long been a problem for manufacturers of luxury goods with brand names and exclusivity to protect, such as Cartier International, whose task was to watch the distinction of being one of the world's most counterfeited objects. Marc Frisano, who heads Cartier's fight against fakes, said investigators working for the company recently seized 60,000 counterfeit watches, equivalent to a quarter of the company's annual production.

At a time when markets are becoming global, counterfeiting is a serious headache for manufacturers of a virtually unlimited range of products, from toothbrushes to ski lifts.

A relatively recent development, Mr. Arnold said, is the involvement of "determined crim-

inal elements" in the counterfeit trade. They have the financial resources, often derived from narcotics, to establish factories in one country, packaging plants in another and distribution facilities around the world, making it difficult to track the fakes.

Counterfeiting has often been winked at by governments because it is seen not only as a way of mopping up unemployment but also of improving a country's technological base.

In fact, if you copy, you do not progress

**If you build your industry on cheating, how do you learn to create?**

Marc Frisano, Cartier International executive.

technologically," said Mr. Frisano. "If you build up your industry on a background of cheating, how do you learn how to create?" Mr. Frisano pointed to the example of Japan, which has become a successful manufacturer and exporter of pharmaceuticals only since those products have been protected by a patent law. This enables companies to produce goods under license rather than copying someone else's design, and thus "join in the process of creation" and build up a legitimate export business, he said.

Making and selling counterfeit goods goes on virtually everywhere in the world, the symposium was told. Some countries, such as the

United States, have both tough laws and tough enforcement, but this cannot prevent floods of fakes.

The United States made it a federal crime to knowingly import, distribute or sell counterfeit products after a congressional committee meeting in 1983 and 1984 heard a litany of complaints from industry, including evidence that counterfeit transistors were used in the space shuttle program, and counterfeit fire detection and control systems were installed in some Boeing Co. aircraft.

Under threat of trade sanctions by the United States, countries such as Taiwan and Hong Kong have moved to improve their records, according to Christina Chao, a lawyer in Taipei. Faced with resistance, counterfeiting moved on to less-regulated countries, such as Thailand, India and Indonesia.

South Korea has laws against counterfeiting, but enforcement is "a joke — it's pathetic," according to Raymond Black, a lawyer based in Hong Kong. Singapore, more an entrepot than a manufacturing center, turned a blind eye to the sale of counterfeit goods, according to Mr. Frisano.

With no hard currency and a thirst for foreign technology, China is seen as the next threat. Already some entrepreneurs from Hong Kong have moved across the border to set up counterfeiting operations, Mr. Black said.

In Europe, the distribution of counterfeit goods is seen as a particular problem in Belgium and the Netherlands because of outdated legislation and tolerant attitudes, Mr. Frisano said.

## World Bank Revises Policy To Support U.S. Debt Plan

WASHINGTON — The World Bank, putting its stamp of approval on Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady's plan to reduce Third World debt, announced new lending policies on Thursday.

Source said the new approach would allow the bank to spend about \$10 billion to help countries reduce their debt and debt-service payments over three years.

The policy, which follows similar action by the International Monetary Fund, will be given its first test in the next two weeks when the bank is likely to approve three \$500 million loans for Mexico, sources said. The new policies are broadly in line with the U.S. plan unveiled in March, which emphasizes debt reduction rather than fresh lending to spur economic growth in developing countries.

The World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., called the program a new phase in the bank's debt strategy. "The challenges are great," he said, "but we now have the potential to make a direct contribution to helping the debt-burdened countries resolve their debt problems and return to a higher economic growth path."

The Washington-based lending agency said the new guidelines would allow it to set aside about 25 percent of a country's reformed lending program, or about 10 percent of its overall lending program, for debt reduction. In addition, funds from the bank of up to 15 percent of its three-year lending programs for individual countries could be made available for payment support.

The bank said that countries eligible for the new support will be those with large debt burdens that have adopted acceptable adjustment programs. The World Bank stressed that its board agreed that the new programs should not lead to a significant transfer of debt or risk to the public sector.

Meanwhile, in Caracas, the Finance Ministry released on Tuesday a document that said delays have arisen in the payment of interest by Venezuela to commercial banks on medium-term public debt amounting to \$380 million through the end of April. The document was a memorandum of understanding the government has signed with the International Monetary Fund.

## SPACE: Where's the Bottom Line?

(Continued from first finance page)

ball that looks into these prospects is a bit cloudy as to where and when.

Five years ago, when McDonnell Douglas and the Ortho Pharmaceutical division of Johnson & Johnson conducted successful experiments on the shuttle Discovery in the production of a hormone that could be used for the development of new drugs, experts were predicting a rash of similar ventures.

Now McDonnell Douglas and Ortho have shelved their project in favor of old-fashioned lab work. Much the same is true in the production of gallium arsenide, a substance used in advanced computer chips and in research.

Most of the work being conducted at NASA's commercial centers focuses on long-term basic research rather than on bottom-line projects.

"I don't know of anyone who has a clue as to what commercial production processes are going to come out of this, and that's a real change from five years ago," Mr. Pike said.

Prospects are considered healthy for remote imaging — taking pictures and gathering other ground data from space. The fastest-growing segment of that business is in analyzing and packaging the visual and other data generated by satellites such as the U.S. Landsat and

the French Spot Image. Customers include governments and companies specializing in natural resources.

It is the business of telecommunications satellites that will get the most publicity and involve the greatest amounts of money, at least through the mid-1990s.

The emergence of the private launching business is a result of a decision by the government three years ago to remove responsibility for launching most nonmilitary, nondefense satellites from the troubled space-shuttle program and turn it over to industry.

Government officials, industry executives and analysts said launching telecommunications satellites was likely to prove moderately profitable for two or three of the largest U.S. aerospace companies in coming years.

A planned launching in late June by McDonnell Douglas will be the first time a company has boosted a satellite into orbit. McDonnell will charge India about \$50 million, using a Delta rocket launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

McDonnell Douglas and its two domestic competitors in making large rockets, Martin Marietta Corp. and General Dynamics Corp., have a total of 21 commercial launchings scheduled for the next several years.

## Thursday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a week. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	125 1/4	AT&T	48 1/4	Microsoft	68 1/4	Intel	35 1/4
Apple	42 1/4	Oracle	28 1/4	Compaq	38 1/4	Novell	25 1/4
Lotus	32 1/4	Unisys	22 1/4	Sequent	18 1/4	PerkinElmer	15 1/4
3Com	12 1/4	Stratus	10 1/4	Wang	8 1/4	Spacelabs	7 1/4
Grain Processing	6 1/4	Healthcare	5 1/4	Pharmacia	4 1/4	Amgen	3 1/4
Amgen	3 1/4	Amgen	3 1/4	Amgen	3 1/4	Amgen	3 1/4

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 1

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,450.00	+15.00
Brussels	3,120.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,230.00	+5.00
London	2,560.00	+12.00
Paris	1,890.00	+8.00
Stockholm	1,450.00	+7.00
Switzerland	1,560.00	+6.00
Tokyo	2,120.00	+18.00
Hong Kong	1,230.00	+10.00
Singapore	1,450.00	+12.00
Manila	1,230.00	+10.00
Bombay	1,230.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1,230.00	+10.00
Colombo	1,230.00	+10.00
Delhi	1,230.00	+10.00
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McDONNELL DOUGLAS AND ITS TWO DOMESTIC COMPETITORS IN MAKING LARGE ROCKETS, MARTIN MARIETTA CORP. AND GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP., HAVE A TOTAL OF 21 COMMERCIAL LAUNCHINGS SCHEDULED FOR THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS.







## SPORTS

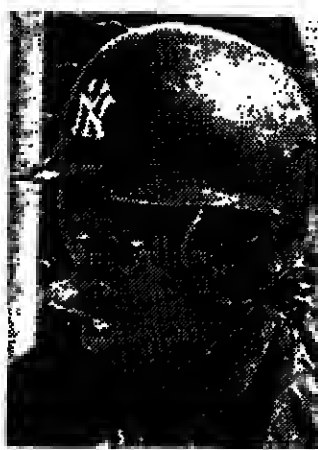
## Sanders' Leap to Majors Pleases Yankees, but Not Likely Falcons

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The gold chains were packed away, or at least hidden under his shirt, and the bragging was under wraps just as tight.

Deion Sanders, who plays football as well as baseball, played it cool upon his arrival in the New York Yankees' locker room Wednesday afternoon.

"This is a dream come true."



Sanders: Auspicious debut.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Sanders said before the game, "I can't come in here like Mr. T."

With that, Sanders, the 21-year-old athlete with the multitude of skills and a number of occupational options, picked up his glove and went out to center field.

For Sanders, who likes the nickname Prime Time, it was a stage he had to love. It also turned out to be one he looked quite comfortable on.

Sanders, who has a career background with the Atlanta Falcons in the National Football League, had a night to remember in the major leagues.

He began it by throwing out a base runner from the outfield, improved it by driving in a run on a ground ball in the fourth inning, then capped it by beginning a rally in the seventh that produced five runs and, ultimately, a 9-5 victory over the Seattle Mariners.

"We don't want to put up with less than productive people," said Dallas Green, the Yankees' manager. "He may play 5 days, 50 days, 150 years. But I'll tell you, while he's here, he's going to play."

With New York trailing, 5-2, and still recovering from Jeffrey Leonard's three-run homer in the top of the seventh, Sanders, called up from Double A Albany earlier in the afternoon, singled for his first major league hit. It excited the crowd of 22,946 and arguably had some effect on his teammates, because the Yankees pounded out five more hits, worked out a couple of more walks and sent 11 men to the plate. Then Don Mattingly added a two-run home run in the eighth in the course of his second four-hit game this season.

Sanders, who has talked confidently about being able to duplicate Bo Jackson's feat of playing both professional football and baseball, was called up in an unusual move that allowed him to leapfrog Triple A.

"Football is my first love, but

baseball is something that's growing on me," said the 6-foot, 1-inch (1.85-meter), 185-pound (83.9-kilogram) Sanders. "A lot of things have changed. This is a big deal."

It clearly appeared to be a calculated gamble by the Yankees to demonstrate their interest in persuading him to pursue baseball.

Sanders, an all-American defensive back at Florida State University who was selected fifth overall in the NFL draft, has not signed with the Falcons although, he said, he is still planning to report to the team's training camp later this summer.

Orlando 8, Rangers 5: In Baltimore, Mickey Tettleton hit a three-run homer, his 13th in the game, as the Orioles swept their three-game series with Texas.

Twins 7, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Dan Gladden hit a grand slam, his 10th, in the eighth inning, to account for the Twins' victory. Rain began shortly after the game.

Tigers 4, White Sox 3: Lou Whitaker hit a two-run homer in the eighth off Bobby Thigpen to give Detroit a three-game sweep in Chicago. The loss was the 11th in 12 games for the White Sox, who have lost nine straight at home.

Red Sox 4, Athletics 3: In Boston, pinch hitter Rick Cerone singled home Ellis Burks with two out in the 10th to cap a two-run rally in the 10th to defeat Oakland. Lee Smith got the victory despite giving up a tying run in the ninth and Dave Parker's homer in the 10th.

Brewers 4, Angels 1: In Milwaukee, Greg Brock, playing in his first

game of the season after shoulder surgery, hit a three-run homer to beat California.

Indians 7, Blue Jays 4: In Cleveland, Pete O'Brien drove in three runs against Toronto with three singles and a sacrifice fly to give the Indians their fourth victory in a row.

Astros 4, Cardinals 3: Craig Biggio's two-out double in the ninth scored Ken Caminiti from second base for the run that completed Houston's three-game sweep in St. Louis and gave the Astros their 10th straight victory on the road — the longest such streak in the major leagues this season.

Dodgers 9, Expos 4: In Los Angeles, Jeff Hamilton got four extra-base hits, one a homer during a seven-run seventh against Montreal. Both benches and bullpens joined in a five-minute brawl in the seventh when the Expos' pitcher, Pascual Perez, hit Mike Scioscia on the helmet.

Reds 4, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Luis Quiriones and Joel Youngblood got their first home runs of the season as Cincinnati ended a four-game losing streak.

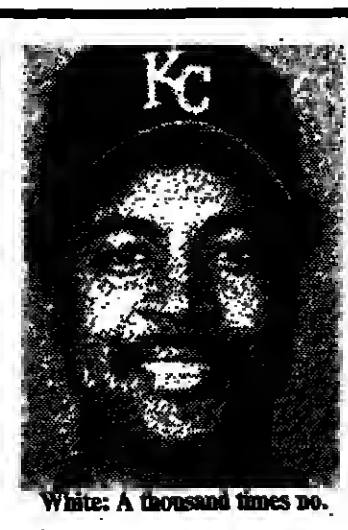
Brewers 3, Cubs 2: In Atlanta, John Smoltz and two relievers combined on a six-hitter against Chicago. Smoltz went eight innings and Joe Boever earned his eighth save by getting Ryne Sandberg to hit into a game-ending double play.

With the score 2-2 in the sixth, Jeff Blauser led off with a double for the Braves and tried to score on Gerald Perry's single. Blauser was thrown out but Perry took second on the play, then was tagged out between second and third on Dale Murphy's fielder's choice, with Murphy gaining second. After an intense battle, Murphy scored when shortstop Shawn Dunston erred on a ball hit by Geronimo Berroa.

Mets 3, Giants 1: Shortstop Chris Speier failed to handle pinch hitter Mookie Wilson's easy grounder in San Francisco, allowing New York to score two unearned runs the 10th inning.

The Mets committed three errors during the game: the Giants two — both in the 10th, which saw Barry Lyons' single followed by Craig Lefferts' wild pitch and errors by reserve infielders Ed Jurak and Speier.

Padres 2, Phillies 1: Marvell Wynne doubled home Roberto Alomar with two out in the eighth to give San Diego the three-game series at home and extend Philadelphia's losing streak to eight. (NYT, UP)



White: A thousand times no.

## Royals' White Is Human After All: He Has Erred

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Baseball will have to wait until computer technology catches up with Frank White before it knows whether he has set a major league record for defensive brilliance.

But how many people can do anything 1,000 times without one mistake? That is, approximately, how many times the Kansas City Royals' second baseman handled the ball between Sept. 22, 1987, and May 31, 1989, without making a fielding error.

His previous fielding miscue was so long ago that he doesn't even remember the play. But White will long recall the ground ball that

Dan Gladden of the Minnesota Twins hit toward him in the fifth inning Wednesday night.

It went right under his glove and rolled all the way to the wall in right field. Two runs scored and the Twins went on to win, 7-1, behind Gladden's sixth-inning grand slam.

White's streak was 198 games without a fielding error. He had four throwing errors in 1988, when he failed to win a record ninth Gold Glove award, and one this year.

The only second baseman in history besides Bill Mazeroski to win eight Gold Gloves, White began this season with the all-time best fielding percentage among second basemen, .98413116.

"I guess it's good to be considered normal again," he said with a wry grin. "I just wish I hadn't happened with two runners on base."

White's remarkable streak seems even more improbable considering he turns 39 in September. Is it a major league record? Quite possibly. But baseball has never distinguished between throwing and fielding errors, so nobody knows.

"It would be about a year-long project to research it," said Oliver Brown of the Elias Sports Bureau. "You'd have to look through every single play-by-play of every game in the history of the sport."

"Oh, well," said White. "I guess I've given them a pretty good standard to shoot for."

## Blue Jays Make Gaston '89 Manager After Steinbrenner Balks on Piniella

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Repelled in their efforts to hire Lou Piniella by the compensation demands of the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, the Toronto Blue Jays announced Wednesday that interim manager Cito Gaston would continue to run the club for the rest of the season.

Gaston joins Maury Wills, Larry Doby and Frank Robinson as the only blacks to have managed in the major leagues.

The Blue Jays, last in the American League East with a 20-31 record following Wednesday night's loss, are 8-7 under Gaston. He was the batting instructor before being appointed interim manager when Jimmy Williams was fired May 16.

The general manager, Pat Gillick, said then that he would select a full-time successor within two weeks, that he preferred not to promote a member of the coaching staff and that he was 99 percent certain he would not appoint Gaston because of the friendships Gaston established with the players during six seasons as a coach.

Those friendships, Gillick said, would become a liability if and when Gaston had to discipline the Blue Jays. Among those interviewed by Gillick and his staff were Bob Bailor, manager of the Blue Jays' Syracuse farm club, the Chicago White Sox first base coach, Terry Venting, and Piniella, admittedly Gillick's first choice.

Piniella, however, had agreed to a \$400,000 a year contract that extends through the 1991 season when he returned to manage the Yankees last June. Although replaced by Dallas Green at the end of the season, Piniella remains tied to the contract by a clause that commits him to serve in any capacity the Yankees choose if he is not managing the team.

He is working as a commentator on Yankee cable telecasts, but recently made a 10-day scouting trip through the organization's farm system and, last week, in what was seen as an attempt by Steinbrenner to beef up his compensation demands by showing that Piniella's value extends beyond the broadcasting booth, he had Piniella go onto the field at Yankee Stadium to work with the varsity hitters, a task normally done by Frank Howard, a member of Green's coaching staff.

The Blue Jays reportedly offered relief pitcher Jose Nunez as compensation for Piniella but were unwilling to part with any of the four pitchers — Todd



Gaston: Major leagues' fourth black manager.

Stottensmyre, David Wells, Duane Ward and Alex Sanchez — on a list presented by Steinbrenner.

Earlier this week, Piniella spoke to Steinbrenner again about securing his permission to join the Blue Jays, but the owner again said no.

Meanwhile, others had lobbied on Gaston's behalf. Fans, reporters and players said he was the right man for the job. Among the players, Mike Flanagan, Ramon Mulliniks and George Bell were most vocal.

In removing the "interim" from Gaston's title, the Blue Jays doubled his salary from about \$75,000 to about \$150,000 and said they would evaluate their situation at the end of the season. They apparently are still hoping to pry Piniella away from Steinbrenner.

Gaston, 45, was a major league outfielder for 10 years, with San Diego, Atlanta and Pittsburgh, playing his last game in 1978, then playing parts of the next two seasons in the Mexican League. He had a career .256 batting average, with a high of .318 in 1970 when he hit 29 home runs and drove in 93 runs for San Diego.

Gaston, like Piniella, is respected as a hitting coach. During his talks with Toronto officials, Piniella reportedly even told them they should keep Gaston as manager because he was doing a good job. (LAT, NYT)

## SIDELINES

## 2 Injured in Italy Bicycle Race Crash

MIRA, Italy (Reuters) — Rolf Sorensen of Denmark and Bruno Lalli of Italy were badly injured Thursday after a 70 kph crash in the final sprint of the 12th stage of the Giro d'Italia cycle race.

Sorensen had severe concussion and Lalli broke his collar bone as they fell in the last 200 meters of the 148-kilometer stage from Mantua to Mira. Both were taken to a hospital. Several other riders were involved, including Dimitri Konychev of the Soviet Union and Italian Massimo Ghirotto, but none was seriously hurt and officials said they would be allowed to continue the race despite not finishing the stage.

## Raiders' Davis Wins \$2 Million Appeal

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Al Davis, the managing general partner of the Los Angeles Raiders of the National Football League, emerged as the victor Wednesday in a longtime legal battle with former rival Gene Klein, who used to own the San Diego Chargers.

The 4th District Court of Appeal, in a 27-page ruling, reversed a 1986 Superior Court decision that had ordered Davis to pay Klein \$2 million in damages arising from a malicious prosecution suit.

The dispute stemmed from the Raiders' 1982 move from Oakland to Los Angeles. Klein was one of the most vocal opponents of the move, which the NFL tried to block. Ultimately, Davis won an antitrust suit against the league that cleared the way for the move and Klein, who sold the Chargers in 1984, claimed in his civil suit that Davis maliciously prosecuted him by naming him as a defendant in the antitrust suit.

## For the Record

Sunday Silence, who will try to become racing's 12th Triple Crown winner in the Belmont Stakes on June 10, worked a mile Wednesday morning that trainer Charlie Whittingham called "perfect."

Nacional de Medellin won the Libertadores Cup, the South American soccer club championship, by defeating Olimpia of Paraguay, 5-4, in a penalty shootout Wednesday and won the right to face European champion Milan in Tokyo in December for the world club title. (Reuters)

Berry McGilgan, the former world featherweight champion, retired Wednesday night after super featherweight Jim McDonnell opened a cut over his right eye in the second round, then knocked him out two rounds later in Manchester, England. (AP)

Julian Jackson of the Virgin Islands will defend his World Boxing Association light middleweight title against Chris Pyatt in the British home town of Leicester next month. (AFP)

## Quotable

John Lowenstein, on why as a Baltimore Orioles outfielder he recommended moving first base back a foot: "To eliminate close plays." (LAT)

## BOOKS

## AT HOME AND ABROAD

By V.S. Pritchett. 352 pages. \$19.95. North Point Press, 850 Talbot Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. 94706.

Reviewed by Anthony Bailey

FOR many years, V.S. Pritchett has been the leading literary journalist in Britain. Also known for his novels, radio plays and short stories that demonstrate a Dickensian eye for eccentricity, Pritchett — now 88 — has come to seem the archetypal working writer. Week after week his reviews appeared, particularly in a New Statesman column called "Books in General" — pieces in which the reviewer's enthusiasm for the craft of writing was made evident without ever unduly offending the reviewer above the reviewed, whose work, in fact, always received sympathetic analysis.

Once in a while, as in a review of the collection of essays about G.K. Chesterton, Pritchett let us see how far back his writing career extended, and that as a young writer he had been acquainted with many of the great Edwardian men of letters. "How touching and helpless one's elders looked when one spotted them on their own: Lonely Shaw looking into the window of the gun shop in the Strand, Wells with a fly button undone in a club. Years asleep with a detective novel fallen on his chest, Chesterton at the window of a pub restaurant off

Leicester Square, also asleep, with his head on the marble-top table."

But he never gave any sign of therefore regarding himself as a member of an inner circle or final court of literary judgment. As a youth, Pritchett held to a love of books despite numerous financial crises in his lower middle-class family. He progressed without benefit of university from an apprenticeship in the leather trade, via a job in France selling shellac, ostich feathers and theater tickets, to an ill-paid post as correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor. He spent a good part of his 20s, during the 1920s, traveling. As he wrote in his splendid memoir, "A Cab at the Door," "I became a foreigner. For myself that is what a writer is — a man living on the other side of the frontier."

There are many frontiers in this collection of essays. After his years of foreign correspondence, Pritchett traveled for recreation, but being a professional wordsmith went on writing about it. The earliest piece here, printed last, concerns an arduous walking journey he made in the Appalachians in 1925, looking for traces of Elizabethan English, and finding isolated mountain shacks inhabited by half-starved, gun-toting fundamentalists, poorer than European peasants. His essay shows the influence of the D.H. Lawrence who wrote Sea and Sardinia: "To alight in blue mountains . . . to alight in that horizon unaware of the ravagely to plunge one's body in it! One is aware of a vulnerable young man,

rather overdoing it but also producing patches of spectacular descriptive prose.

Pritchett, not unexpectedly, turns out to be his own best critic. In his second autobiographical volume, "Midnight Oil," he admits that he is shocked by the way he wrote at this time: "Those bizarre lyrical outbursts, those daisy metaphors and finicking adjectives. . . One must grant the passion for words in themselves: I am not ashamed of that. But what a bombardment!"

In fact, the classy metaphors, if not the outbursts, are not uncommon in the pieces written mostly for Holiday in the 1950s and '60s, which form the bulk of this book. These begin with a series of flying visits in South America to see "seven versions of Iberian life transplanted." His other "abroad" pieces are of Portugal, the Seine, the Mediterranean coast of Europe, the Pyrenees, Greece, Germany, Ireland and North America. They are based on hop, skip and jump visits. They can best be read as beautifully crafted, somewhat rich introductions. Nothing much happens. At home — in England, London and on the Thames — there seems to be less use of the travel writer's imperative. He strives less for effect. Perhaps he is not a foreigner at all!

Anthony Bailey's books include his recent novel, "Major André," and a forthcoming book about his travels on the Camino coast, "The Outer Banks." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Eastern Championships, the world's oldest regional tournament, dating to 1929, began a week ago at the Penta Hotel in New York. Among the competitors was a group that captured the Cavendish Team Championship recently: Tom Smith, Henry Meyer IV, George Toney, Sam Branson, John Solodov and John Roberts. One of them has a vivid memory of the diagrammed deal, in which he was the declarer in six clubs. The two-spade response was a transfer showing club length, and the subsequent three-heart bid showed slam interest. With a perfect hand for the purpose, South eventually leaped to six clubs and became the declarer. Successful play of this slam contract needs careful counting. South wins the spade lead, draws trumps with the ace and king, and ruffs a spade. He now knows, because of West's discard, that East began with seven spades. He leads to the heart ace, ruffs another spade and plays the king-queen of hearts. East follows, so South can work out that east began with at most one diamond. So South leads to the diamond ace, removing East's lone diamond, plays the spade 10 and throws a diamond from the dummy. Now east must win and give a ruff-and-shuff. South ruffs in his hand, and discards the remaining diamond loser from the dummy. That was fine play, or would have been. South is still annoyed with himself for thinking of it just too late, but he did win the championship.

NORTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ10
♦	AQJ10	♣	AKQJ10
WEST		EAST	
♠	J10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987
♠	10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987
♠	10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987
♠	10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987
♠	10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987
♠	10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987
♠	10987	♥	10987
♦	10987	♣	10987

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	2♠	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	5♠	Pass
6♠	Pass	7♠	Pass
8♠	Pass	9♠	Pass
10♠	Pass	11♠	Pass
12♠	Pass	13♠	Pass
14♠	Pass	15♠	Pass
16♠	Pass	17♠	Pass
18♠	Pass	19♠	Pass
20♠	Pass	21♠	Pass
22♠	Pass	23♠	Pass
24♠	Pass	25♠	Pass
26♠	Pass	27♠	Pass
28♠	Pass	29♠	Pass
30♠	Pass	31♠	Pass
32♠	Pass	33♠	Pass
34♠	Pass	35♠	Pass
36♠	Pass	37♠	Pass
38♠	Pass	39♠	Pass
40♠	Pass	41♠	Pass
42♠	Pass	43♠	Pass
44♠	Pass	45♠	Pass
46♠	Pass	47♠	Pass
48♠	Pass	49♠	Pass
50♠	Pass	51♠	Pass
52♠	Pass	53♠	Pass
54♠	Pass	55♠	Pass
56♠	Pass	57♠	Pass
58♠	Pass	59♠	Pass
60♠	Pass	61♠	Pass
62♠	Pass	63♠	Pass
64♠	Pass	65♠	Pass
66♠	Pass	67♠	Pass
68♠	Pass	69♠	Pass
70♠	Pass	71♠	Pass
72♠	Pass	73♠	Pass
74♠	Pass	75♠	Pass
76♠	Pass	77♠	Pass
78♠	Pass	79♠	Pass
80♠	Pass	81♠	Pass
82♠	Pass	83♠	Pass
84♠	Pass	85♠	Pass
86♠	Pass	87♠	Pass
88♠	Pass	89♠	Pass
90♠	Pass	91♠	Pass
92♠	Pass	93♠	Pass
94♠	Pass	95♠	Pass
96♠	Pass	97♠	Pass
98♠	Pass	99♠	Pass
100♠	Pass	101♠	Pass
102♠	Pass	103♠	Pass
104♠	Pass	105♠	Pass
106♠	Pass	107♠	Pass
108♠	Pass	109♠	Pass
110♠	Pass	111♠	Pass
112♠	Pass	113♠	Pass
114♠	Pass	115♠	Pass
116♠	Pass	117♠	Pass
118♠	Pass	119♠	Pass
120♠	Pass	121♠	Pass
122♠	Pass	123♠	Pass
124♠	Pass	125♠	Pass
126♠	Pass	127♠	Pass
128♠	Pass	129♠	Pass
130♠	Pass	131♠	Pass
132♠	Pass	133♠	Pass
134♠	Pass	135♠	Pass
136♠	Pass	137♠	Pass
138♠	Pass	139♠	Pass
140♠	Pass	141♠	Pass
142♠	Pass	143♠	Pass
144♠	Pass	145♠	Pass
146♠	Pass	147♠	Pass
148♠	Pass	149♠	Pass
150♠	Pass	151♠	Pass
152♠	Pass	153♠	Pass
154♠	Pass	155♠	Pass
156♠	Pass	157♠	Pass
158♠	Pass	159♠	Pass
160♠	Pass	161♠	Pass
162♠	Pass	163♠	Pass
164♠	Pass	165♠	Pass
166♠	Pass	167♠	Pass
168♠	Pass	169♠	Pass
170♠	Pass	171♠	Pass
172♠	Pass	173♠	Pass
174♠	Pass	175♠	Pass
176♠	Pass	177♠	Pass
178♠	Pass	179♠	Pass
180♠	Pass	181♠	Pass
182♠	Pass	183♠	Pass
184♠	Pass	185♠	Pass
186♠	Pass	187♠	Pass
188♠	Pass	189♠	Pass
190♠	Pass	191♠	Pass
192♠	Pass	193♠	Pass
194♠	Pass	195♠	Pass



## SPORTS

# Pistons Stop Jordan And Bulls, 94-85, To Take 3-2 Lead

By David Aldridge

Washington Post Service

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — The implausible had happened. Not that no one expected the Detroit Pistons to beat the Chicago Bulls, 94-85, for a 3-2 lead in the Eastern Conference final of the

## NBA PLAYOFFS

National Basketball Association's playoffs. No, it was the way the game was won that was surprising. The Pistons took Michael Jordan out of the Bulls' offense with double and triple-teaming every time the ball passed midcourt. Jordan took only eight shots—his playoff average was 23.7 per game—and scored 18 points. He passed off, as one is supposed to do when blanketed, but the passes clunked off his teammates' hands.

The Bulls had 24 turnovers to the Pistons' 10. That, and Vinny Johnson, who scored 16 of his 22 points in the final period, when Dennis Rodman got 10 rebounds, brought the Pistons to within one game of a rematch with the Los Angeles Lakers for the NBA championship.

Johnson was the pivotal player, making six of his first seven shots in the fourth quarter to keep the Bulls at bay and preserve an advantage. Mark Aguirre had provided in the second and third periods when he scored all of his 19 points. Aguirre had helped mightily in overcoming a first quarter of horrific 27 percent shooting by the Pistons, then Johnson and Rodman berated the Bulls at the end.

They did so well that Aguirre and star guard Isiah Thomas each played only a minute in the final quarter.

"When I hit a couple of shots, I feel like I can hit anything," Johnson said. "The guys were setting good screens for me. I was coming off the ball open and I was making the shot."

He added: "If you're playing well, you're going to stay in the game."

"Vinnie is one of those guys who can go get his shot," said the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly. "He basically saved us in the fourth quarter. He's one of those guys who keeps the game simple. When he gets an open shot he takes it, and when he doesn't have it, he passes the ball. He doesn't make it complicated."

Craig Hodges wound up leading the Bulls with 19 points. Teammate Bill Cartwright got 10 of his 16 points and 10 of his 12 rebounds in the first half, then faded. And the Pistons' bench overwhelmed the Bulls' reserves, outscoring them by 40-21 and outbounding them by 22-10. Rodman got 14 rebounds, proving once again that one can be effective without scoring points.

That's what Jordan tried to be, but missed shots down the stretch and all those misses doomed his effort.

"I had the temptation to shoot more," he said. "But I didn't have the shot. I couldn't sit there and force a three-point shot when I felt we could move and get the better shot. I tried to penetrate, draw attention, and kick it out. I didn't want to force the issue if I didn't feel comfortable in taking advantage of that opportunity."

The opportunity was there for the Bulls to steal another game at the Palace. They led, 45-41, at the half, even though Jordan had gone more than 12 minutes without taking a shot. Other than a surge by the Pistons at the end of the second quarter, the Bulls' execution was solid and they were in control.

The Pistons didn't change anything in the second half, the Bulls just didn't hit the shots, most often because the ball kept dribbling out of bounds or someone would take too many steps with it. The Bulls had eight third-quarter turnovers, compared with five third-quarter field goals, and an 8-0 run at the start of the third period gave Detroit the lead for good.

"That was the killer," said the Bulls' coach, Doug Collins. "Twenty-four turnovers. It offsets the fact



AP/Wide World

that we outbounded them (39-34). We did such a good job on the boards but we had turnovers. You take 24 turnovers in a 94-point game, you're in big trouble."

Still, Chicago stayed close throughout. Jordan's free throw with 9:35 left made it a 72-70 game. But Johnson was already warmed up. He had made his first two shots of the quarter, he hit four of his next five on the usual assortment of leakers and jumpers off screens. Jordan tried to handle him, as did others. None succeeded.

And when the Bulls missed, Rodman cleaned up, getting all of Detroit's individual rebounds in the fourth.

"I think our defense slowly but surely came about," he said. "If we can keep them to one shot, that's the key to the game. They were getting some easy, easy offensive rebounds [early] and we weren't boxing out, as usual."

"Once we can keep it to one shot," he said, "we can beat this team."

Monica Seles of Yugoslavia, left, who is 15 years old, raced about the court Thursday and belted Stacy Martin, 18, of the United States out of the French Open. She won their match, 6-0, 6-2, in 45 minutes. Michael Chang, right, who at age 17 is ranked 15th in the tournament, had it almost as easy in Paris as he, by a score of 6-1, 6-1, 6-1, he defeated Pete Sampras, a friend with whom he grew up on the junior tennis circuit in the United States.



AP/Wide World

At 74-72, Johnson threw in a jumper, then fed James Edwards for a lay-in and a 78-72 lead, then scored again himself from right of the circle. Hodges's three-pointers from the corner made it 80-77, but Johnson swished the net with another three-point shot after the Pistons came up with a loose ball and followed that up with another basket with 4:38 to go.

Hodges hit another three to bring Chicago to 85-80, and the Bulls had a chance to get closer

when Johnson finally missed. But Hodges's next three-point attempt rimmed out, and Scottie Pippen missed a jumper. Edwards hit a turnaround in the lane, John Salley hit a baseline, and the Pistons were thinking Lakers again.

Afterward, it was asked if Michael Jordan thought the Bulls could win a game if Michael Jordan took nine shots.

"I had eight shots," he said, quite aware of his numbers and the sum total of the Bulls' chances.

## Agassi and Chang Win Easily As New Wave Rolls On Paris

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a showcase day for young Americans, Andre Agassi and Michael Chang advanced Thursday to the third round of the French Open tennis championships with easy victories on the Court of Roland Garros Stadium.

Agassi, 18, beat Paolo Canne, a 24-year-old Italian who made a name for himself in the Olympics, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. Chang, ranked 19th in his second year as a pro and the No. 15 seed here, beat Pete Sampras, an old (read young) friend whom he grew up with on the junior circuit, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

And in another all-American affair, Jim Courier, a rising star from Florida, beat Jimmy Brown, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1, to earn a third-round appointment with Agassi.

Both Chang and Sampras are 17, and although they have played each other more than a dozen times over the years, this was their first encounter as professionals.

"It wasn't like I was playing another pro," Sampras said. "I was playing the arch-rival of my life."

Chang, who lost in the third round last year to John McEnroe, was not without sympathy for his occasional fishing companion.

"It was hard for Pete being on Center Court," he said. "He was like me last year when I played against McEnroe. All of a sudden you find yourself playing on one of the most famous courts in the world; it can be nerve-wracking. Pete is a better player than what he showed today."

Courier, an articulate 18-year-old who holds the No. 47 spot in the world rankings, was spotted. "This was the best tennis I've played in a couple of months," he said.

Courier took Agassi to three sets in the Tournament of Champions earlier this year before succumbing, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5. He was upbeat about his chance when playing Agassi again here.

"It has to be exciting for the fans," he said. "I think Andre and I are looking forward to playing each other again. We have similar games

and we're going to go out there and duel each other and may the best man win. Hopefully, that will be me."

Agassi, the No. 5 seed, was more realistic when he said bluntly that he expected Courier to be troubled by Roland Garros's slow clay surface.

"He depends more on winning points on his serve and hitting straight-out winners," Agassi said, "whereas I work more on tiring out my opponent."

But Agassi said, he agreed that there might be a new wave of American clay-court players — no-

## FRENCH OPEN

tably himself, Chang and Jay Berger, who beat Jimmy Connors on Wednesday.

"The Americans don't really grow up on clay so it's very tough for them to come over here and get used to the European mentality," Agassi said. "The Europeans are not comfortable unless they go long, whereas the Americans like to play fast points."

"Jay has been around for a while and this week he has been playing very well. The three of us have grown up differently, but our games are well suited to clay so you'll be seeing more good results in the future on the slower surfaces."

"During the Connors-McEnroe era, the tendency was more toward the hard, faster courts, but I think the next generation will be more agile on clay."

Ivan Lendl, the top seed who could meet Chang in the quarterfinals, reached the third round with a 6-1, 6-3, 6-1 victory over Derrick Rostagno, the bohemian Californian whom he bounced from the U.S. Open last year. Mats Wilander, the defending champion, beat Diego Perez, pride of the Uruguayan Davis Cup team, 6-3, 7-6, 3-6.

Zina Garrison, Arantxa Sanchez, Mamiel Malavea and Jana Novotna were among the women's seeds who reached the third round (see Scoreboard).

So did Monica Seles, the blonde, 15-year-old Yugoslav who is drawing a lot of attention here because of her unexpected victory over Chris Evert last month. A product of the Nick Bollettieri tennis academy in Florida, Seles is finding out what it's like to be a star.

"It's very pleasant," she said, not even trying to hold back the giggles. "I was extremely happy after that tournament and exhausted emotionally because of all that happened to me during that whole event."

Seles, who plays a two-handed racket on both forehand and backhand, will challenge Garrison, the No. 4 seed, in the next round. It will be their first meeting, and Garrison said she was eager.

"She hits the ball hard," Garrison said, "and I like people who hit hard."

Raffaella Reggi, the Italian who upset Natalia Zvereva on Tuesday, gave Sylvia Hanika a close match, but the West German prevailed, 2-6, 6-1, 7-5.

In final note, the world's hottest doubles team, Californians Jim Pugh and Rick Leach, was upset in the first round by Alex Antonitsch of Australia and Ricki Osterlund of West Germany. The No. 2 seeds, John Fitzgerald and Anders Jarryd, beat the ad hoc team of Connors and Vitas Gerulaitis, the latter of whom was playing in his first professional tennis match in several years.

## Jordan, Johnson Slighted

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Karl Malone, the forward for the Utah Jazz, hasn't just joined the NBA elite, he has surpassed them. Malone—not Michael Jordan, not Magic Johnson—was the only unanimous choice on the 1989 all-NBA team announced Wednesday (see Scoreboard), a team that included guards Jordan of Chicago and Johnson of Los Angeles, center Alexey Olajuwon of Houston and forward Charles Barkley of Philadelphia.

Johnson and Jordan, who finished one-two in this year's most valuable player balloting, were each placed on the second team on one ballot. The votes were cast by a panel of 85 reporters who cover the NBA, but the league would not reveal which voters had left Johnson and Jordan off the first team.

It was Malone's first time on the all-NBA team, although last season, his third in the NBA, he was voted to the second team. He had finished third in this year's most valuable player voting.

Malone, 25, averaged 29.1 points per game to finish second to Jordan in scoring and got 10.7 rebounds per game. He helped the Jazz post a franchise-best 51-31 record this season, although they lost in the first round of the playoffs.

Johnson was an all-NBA choice for the seventh straight year, while it was the third straight for Jordan and Olajuwon. Barkley was first honored last year.

Missing from the team for the first time this decade was Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics, who only played six games this season because of ankle problems that required surgery.



AP/Wide World

The Pistons' defense kept the pressure on Michael Jordan, who got only eight shots and scored just 18 points.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	24	24	.500
Seattle	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	24	24	.500
Minnesota	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
West Division			
California	27	17	.614
Oakland	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	24	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
West Division			
San Francisco	27	17	.614
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500

## Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	24	24	.500
Seattle	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	24	24	.500
Minnesota	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
West Division			
California	27	17	.614
Oakland	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	24	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
West Division			
San Francisco	27	17	.614
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Playoffs

WEDNESDAY'S RESULT			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	24	24	.500
Seattle	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	24	24	.500
Minnesota	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
West Division			
California	27	17	.614
Oakland	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	24	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
West Division			
San Francisco	27	17	.614
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500

## Soccer

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	24	24	.500
Seattle	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	24	24	.500
Minnesota	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
West Division			
California	27	17	.614
Oakland	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	24	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
West Division			
San Francisco	27	17	.614
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500

## TENNIS

## French Open

SECOND ROUND			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	24	24	.500
Seattle	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	24	24	.500
Minnesota	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
West Division			
California	27	17	.614
Oakland	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	24	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
West Division			
San Francisco	27	17	.614
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500

## CYCLING

TOUR OF ITALY			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	24	24	.500
Seattle	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	24	24	.500
Minnesota	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
West Division			
California	27	17	.614
Oakland	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	24	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
West Division			
San Francisco	27	17	.614
Los Angeles	24	24	.500
San Diego	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
San Francisco	24	24	.500</



